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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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## RECIPROCAL TRADE

The Committee for a National Trade Policy, a liberal-trade-policy lobby, Nov. 20 met with President Kennedy and later issued a "policy resolution." The resolution said it was "imperative that the United States in 1962 devise a new and bold foreign trade policy which meets the needs of the times." The group listed four points which it said should be included in new trade legislation to be enacted in 1962. They were:

1. Congress should delegate to the President broad authority to negotiate tariffs, including general tariff reductions, for at least five years.

2. The President should be authorized to negotiate tariff cuts of at least 50 percent of existing tariffs and to remove completely some tariffs "where there are clearly reciprocal advantages to be gained."

3. Exceptions to the President's authority should be left to his discretion "in order that they may be consistent with the nation's broad economic policy objectives and not dictated by special interests." The "peril point" provision of the existing law, under which the Tariff Commission sets floors below which tariffs may not be cut, should be eliminated.

4. There should be a limited "trade adjustment assistance program," in cooperation with state and local authorities, to help industries hurt by import competition to shift into "more efficient" pursuits.

The new chairman of the CNTP is Carl J. Gilbert, chairman of the Gillette Company.

## BISHOPS' SCHOOL AID STAND

The U.S. Roman Catholic Bishops, holding their annual convention in Washington Nov. 15-17, reaffirmed their stand against any general federal aid to education that did not include funds for parochial and other private schools. The National Catholic Welfare Conference, which lobbied in 1961 for aid to private schools, issued a statement saying: "The Catholic bishops of the United States in their annual meeting reaffirmed their stand against any form of general federal aid to education that discriminates against children attending non-public schools. In their judgment, the merits of a general federal aid to education program ought to be determined by an objective study of need and the possible effects of such aid on America's social structure and institutions." (Weekly Report p. 1774)

In their final statement, the bishops urged Americans to reverse what they called a serious decline in the nation's morality. "Ignorance of moral principles and the rejection of the very notion of morality are on the rise today and threaten to undermine our nation and its most sacred traditions," they said. The bishops said that a basic cause of the trend could be found in a denial of God, and they placed much of the responsibility on

the scientific community, on secular education, and on the communications media.

The Bishops said the moral principles of the Founding Fathers "and the religious beliefs that underlie them" have been replaced by the "influence of secularism -- the banishment of God from public and private life and the enthronement of human nature in His place -- (which was) born of the 'enlightenment' of the 18th century, deriving its great impetus from the French Revolution, adopted and fostered by the 19th century liberalism...."

## NEGRO EQUALITY

The American Anthropological Assn. at its 1961 convention in Philadelphia Nov. 19 approved, 192-0, a resolution reaffirming its position that Negroes are not inferior to whites, either biologically or in mental ability. The resolution said the association "repudiates statements now appearing in the United States that Negroes are biologically and in innate mental ability inferior to whites, and reaffirms the fact that there is no scientifically established evidence to justify the exclusion of any race from the rights guaranteed by the Constitution."

## FARM INCOME

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman Nov. 13 said that net farm income in 1961 would be \$1 billion higher than the preceding year, for a total of \$12.7 billion. This was a 9 percent increase over 1960, Freeman said. The gross increase was \$1.5 billion, he said, \$600 million from higher prices and larger production of certain commodities and \$900 million from farm subsidies. The difference between the gross increase and the net increase -- \$500 million -- went for increased costs, he said. The announcement was made at the 39th annual Agricultural Outlook Conference in Washington.

Under Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Murphy Nov. 10 said the Administration's farm programs -- particularly the feed grain program -- were being exposed to a "continuous stream of mis-information and misinterpretation" by sources intent on discrediting existing policies in favor of "others of their own devising which already have failed." The Kennedy feed grain program, Murphy said, had brought about a reduction in grain surpluses for the first time since 1952. The 1960 reserve and surplus supplies totalling 84.4 million tons would be reduced by about 5.4 million tons in 1961, Murphy said.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) Nov. 4 said the Kennedy feed grain program had not cut production materially and had actually cost the public \$750 million. Fiscal 1961 feed grain subsidy payments were higher than the previous year, he said. When the Agriculture Department compared 1961 with 1960 production, Keating said, it had used figures based on what would have been grown

(Continued on p. 1905)

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## PARTIES OPPOSED ON 36 PERCENT OF 1961 ROLL CALLS

The Democratic and Republican parties took clearly opposing positions on only 115, or 36 percent, of the 320 roll-call votes in 1961, Congressional Quarterly's 1961 Partisan Support vote study shows. The analysis, new this year, examined only those votes on which a majority of voting Northern Democrats and a majority of voting Southern Democrats took the same position, and were opposed by a majority of Republicans. Among the findings:

- Democrats, holding a majority in both chambers, prevailed on 107 of the partisan showdowns and Republican majorities were on the winning side, always with the help of Democratic defections, on eight -- four in the House and four in the Senate.

- Seventy-one of the Democratic victories occurred in the Senate; of these, 41 also constituted a victory for President Kennedy and six constituted a defeat for the President. (Mr. Kennedy did not take a position on the remaining votes. For a detailed examination of Presidential Support, see Weekly Report p. 1828) Of the four Republican victories in the Senate, one constituted a loss for the President.

- In the House, Democrats were victorious on 36 of the test votes, 22 of which were also wins for the President. One of the four Republican House victories constituted a Presidential defeat.

- The average Democratic Member voted with his party majorities 76 percent of the time in 1961; the average Republican Member voted with the party majority 71 percent of the time on the 115 test votes.

- Two Democratic Senators (Thurmond, S.C., and Lausche, Ohio) and two Republican Senators (Javits, N.Y. and Case, N.J.) voted with a majority of the opposing party rather than with the majority of their own party on more than half of the 75 "partisan" test votes that occurred in the Senate. In the House, eight Democrats, all Southerners, and two Republicans "crossed the aisle" on more than half of the 40 votes which divided the parties in that chamber.

### Basis of Study

CQ's Partisan Support study isolates the roll calls on which the parties are shown, statistically, to be in disagreement, and measures the voting records of individual Members on these votes -- how often they voted with their party majorities and how often they voted in opposition to them.

The basis for selecting Partisan Support votes differs from that used in CQ's Party Unity study. In that study, the votes selected are those on which a majority of Democrats and a majority of Republicans were in disagreement. In this study, only those votes were selected on which a majority of Northern Democrats, as well as a majority of Southern Democrats, voted together (i.e., formed a coalition) in disagreement with a majority of Republicans.

### Definitions

- PARTISAN ROLL CALLS -- Roll-call votes that split the parties, a majority of voting Northern Democrats and a majority of voting Southern Democrats voting together in opposition to the position taken by a majority of voting Republicans.

- PARTISAN SUPPORT SCORES -- Percentage of Partisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with his party majorities. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score. (For names of Members missing one or more 1961 roll calls because of their illness or illness or death in their families, see Weekly Report p. 1803, 1804)

- PARTISAN OPPOSITION SCORES -- Percentage of Partisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with his party majorities. A Member's Partisan Support and Partisan Opposition scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all Partisan roll calls.

The new standard is designed to determine more precisely the votes that separate Democrats from Republicans. The Party Unity study, by using the majority positions of the two parties as the criterion for selecting test votes, always included a number of votes in which the two factions of the Democratic party were opposed (i.e. those Conservative Coalition votes on which Northern and Southern Democrats were in disagreement, and a minority of Democrats, including a majority of Southern Democrats, voted in agreement with a majority of Republicans). These votes, on the whole, do not provide a useful test of a Member's party support, since the vote itself reflects the absence of a clear division between the parties. These votes are excluded under the terms of the present study.

As a practical matter, the over-all scores of the present study generally are not greatly dissimilar to those turned up in the 1960 Party Unity study. In that study, the parties were shown to be in disagreement on 42 percent of the votes; in 1961 the figure was 36 percent. In 1960, the average Democrat and the average Republican showed party support scores of 64 percent and 68 percent respectively; in this study the scores are 76 percent and 71 percent.

Regionally, the increase in the Democratic support scores for 1961, using the new ground rules, was 15 percentage points for the South, 11 each for the East and West and 9 for the Midwest. Behind the 15 percentage point increase for the South is the fact that, under the "partisan" issues as now defined, a number of Southerners voted more or less consistently with the North-South Democratic majorities. Thus the present study provides a better measure of "loyalty" to party on those issues on which there is a clear party line.

## Partisan Support - 2

A further advantage of the new basis of vote selection in this study is the avoidance of duplication and overlapping. As a result, each vote in Congress, with the exception of party ties, can be examined in relation to the specific voting pattern which developed on the vote: a "conservative coalition" of Southern Democrats and Republicans vs. Northern Democrats (Weekly Report p. 1796); a coalition of Republicans and Northern Democrats vs. Southern Democrats (see votes listed on Weekly Report p. 1810); a "partisan" coalition of Northern and Southern Democrats vs. Republicans (this study) or a "nonpartisan" coalition of Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats and Republicans (see p. 1884).

## Key Issues

The major roll-calls which were decided by "partisan" voting in 1961 are summarized below. In some cases, it should be noted, the votes shown may not be the most decisive on a given issue, particularly final passage votes where the scope of the bill had already been determined by amendments on which an entirely different voting pattern may have occurred. RC refers to Congressional Quarterly roll-call numbers; a listing of all "partisan" roll calls begins on the next page.

## Senate

● DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES -- In the Senate, the 71 Democratic "partisan" victories -- reflecting issues on which a majority of voting Northern Democrats and voting Southern Democrats saw eye to eye and were opposed by a majority of Republicans -- included the following: passage of the emergency feed grains bill (RC 4) and adoption of the conference report (RC 19); passage of the depressed areas bill (RC 11), the minimum wage bill (RC 31), the housing bill (RC 75) and adoption of the conference report (RC 85); passage of an oceanographic research bill (RC 105); rejection of resolutions disapproving reorganization plans for the Federal Trade Commission (RC 86), the Civil Aeronautics Board (RC 87), and the Federal Maritime Administration (RC 129); various amendments relating to the federal school bill; and a key amendment to the Wilderness bill (RC 173).

Democratic victories which constituted defeats for the President included rejection of an amendment to reduce Agricultural Conservation Program payments (RC 78); tabling of reductions in the independent offices appropriation bill (RC 110) and rejection of an amendment making other reductions in the same bill (RC 113); and rejection of three amendments making reductions in the Health, Education and Welfare appropriation bill (RC's 119, 120, 121).

Of the 71 Democratic "partisan" victories in the Senate, seven would not have been possible without one or more Republican supporting votes (RC's 55, 98, 100, 109, 110, 113, and 136).

● GOP VICTORIES -- The four Republican "partisan" victories in the Senate came on adoption of a resolution disapproving a reorganization plan for the Securities and Exchange Commission (a loss for President Kennedy) (RC 79); rejection of a motion tabling an extension of the Alien Orphan Adoption Act (RC 94); adoption of an amendment to the 1961 farm bill allowing cooperatives to merge without being subject to the antitrust laws (RC 101); and adoption of a motion tabling an amendment to

the same bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit cooperative mergers if they lessened competition (RC 103). None of the Republican victories would have been possible without the supporting votes of one or more Democrats.

## House

● DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES -- Among the 36 Democratic "partisan" victories in the House were: election of a Speaker (RC 1); passage of the feed grains bill (RC 8), the depressed areas bill (RC 18), the water pollution control bill (RC 25), the 1961 housing bill (RC 47), the 1961 farm bill conference report (RC 66), and lead-zinc subsidies (RC 78); rejection of resolutions disapproving reorganization plans for the Securities and Exchange Commission (RC 41), the Civil Aeronautics Board (RC 44), the Federal Trade Commission (RC 45); passage of bills reorganizing the Federal Communications Commission (RC 67) and the Interstate Commerce Commission (RC 71) and increasing the national debt ceiling (RC 48); extension of the Sugar Act (RC 10) and key votes on extending travel taxes (RC 37) and retaining funds for constructing power lines in connection with the Upper Colorado River Basin project (RC 95).

Twelve of the Democratic victories would not have been possible without the supporting votes of one or more Republicans (RC's 8, 10, 12, 18, 37, 61, 66, 67, 71, 78, 93, 95).

● GOP VICTORIES -- The four Republican "partisan" victories in the House came within an eight day period, Sept. 15-Sept. 22: rejection of a motion that would have assured consideration of a postal rate increase bill under a closed rule (a defeat for the President) (RC 101); rejection of a barley cover crop program and an authorization of a study of a Tropical Botanic Garden (RC's 105 and 109, on both of which a two-thirds majority was required for passage), and rejection of a proviso to make the District of Columbia schools eligible for "impacted" areas aid (RC 111). The Republicans would not have won the postal rate or D.C. school vote without the support of a minority of Democrats.

## Partisan Scoreboard

The table below shows the proportion of "Partisan" roll calls in 1961.

	Total Roll Calls	Partisan Roll Calls	Percent of Total
BOTH CHAMBERS	320	115	36%
Senate	204	75	37
House	116	40	34

## 1961 Victories, Defeats

	Senate	House	Total
Dems Won, GOP Lost	71	36	107
GOP Won, Dems Lost	4	4	8
Dems Voted Unanimously	4	2	6
GOP Voted Unanimously	7	3	10

## Party Scores

Partisan Support and Partisan Opposition scores below are composites of individual scores, and show the percentage of time the average Democrat and Republican voted with or against his party when it was in disagreement with the other party under terms of the study. Failures to vote tend to lower both Partisan Support and Partisan Opposition scores.

Over-all Partisan Support and Opposition scores for 1961:

	DEM.	GOP
<b>PARTISAN SUPPORT</b>		
Both Chambers	76%	71%
Senate	74	68
House	77	73
<b>PARTISAN OPPOSITION</b>		
Both Chambers	12%	18%
Senate	14	19
House	12	17

## Regional Scores

Partisan Support scores by region for 1961:

	East	West	South	Midwest
<b>DEMOCRATS</b>				
Both Chambers	80%	83%	67%	83%
Senate	80	80	65	77
House	80	86	68	86
<b>REPUBLICANS</b>				
Both Chambers	68%	74%	67%	74%
Senate	64	74	58	72
House	70	74	72	75

Partisan Opposition scores by region for 1961:

	East	West	South	Midwest
<b>DEMOCRATS</b>				
Both Chambers	8%	6%	20%	8%
Senate	10	6	22	13
House	7	5	19	5
<b>REPUBLICANS</b>				
Both Chambers	22%	16%	19%	14%
Senate	25	14	21	13
House	20	16	17	15

## Individual Scores

Highest Partisan Support scores -- those who voted with their party majority most consistently in 1961 (for all Members' scores, see charts p. 1890, 1892):

### SENATE

Democrats	Republicans
Hill (Ala.)	100%
Jackson (Wash.)	99
Metcalf (Mont.)	99
McNamara (Mich.)	96
Sparkman (Ala.)	96
Byrd (W.Va.)	92
Magnuson (Wash.)	92
Humphrey (Minn.)	92
Dworschak (Idaho)	95%
Curtis (Neb.)	93
Williams (Del.)	91
Cotton (N.H.)	91
Miller (Iowa)	88
Bennett (Utah)	87
Mundt (S.D.)	87
Case (S.D.)	85

## HOUSE

Democrats	Republicans
Elliott (Ala.)	100%
Murphy (Ill.)	100
Pucinski (Ill.)	100
Friedel (Md.)	100
Karsten (Mo.)	100
Zablocki (Wis.)	98
Jennings (Va.)	98
Nix (Pa.)	98
Byrne (Pa.)	98
Morgan (Pa.)	98
Smith (Miss.)	98
Denton (Ind.)	98
O'Brien (Ill.)	98
Price (Ill.)	98
King (Calif.)	98
Sisk (Calif.)	98
Mills (Ark.)	98
Ray (N.Y.)	100%
Taber (N.Y.)	98
Schadeberg (Wis.)	93
King (N.Y.)	93
Goodling (Pa.)	90
Clancy (Ohio)	90
Jonas (N.C.)	90
Derounian (N.Y.)	90
Bruce (Ind.)	90
Hoffman (Ill.)	90
Rousselot (Calif.)	90
Lipscomb (Calif.)	90
Hiestand (Calif.)	90

Highest Partisan Opposition scorers -- those who voted against their party majority most consistently in 1961:

## SENATE

Democrats	Republicans
Thurmond (S.C.)	76%
Lausche (Ohio)	67
Holland (Fla.)	48
Byrd (Va.)	45
Robertson (Va.)	43
Russell (Ga.)	40
McClellan (Ark.)	40
Javits (N.Y.)	59%
Case (N.J.)	53
Aiken (Vt.)	48
Wiley (Wis.)	41
Smith (Maine)	40
Fong (Hawaii)	33
Cooper (Ky.)	33

## HOUSE

Democrats	Republicans
Haley (Fla.)	70%
Dowdy (Texas)	65
Dorn (S.C.)	65
Tuck (Va.)	65
Kitchin (N.C.)	55
Williams (Miss.)	55
Davis, J.C. (Ga.)	53
Winstead (Miss.)	53
Chenoweth (Colo.)	53%
Merrow (N.H.)	50
Van Zandt (Pa.)	40
Saylor (Pa.)	40
Corbett (Pa.)	40
Baker (Tenn.)	40
Bennett (Mich.)	40

## Issues That Divided the Parties

Following is a list of the 115 roll-call votes, 75 in the Senate and 40 in the House, on which a majority of Northern Democrats and a majority of Southern Democrats voted together in opposition to the position taken by a majority of Republicans in 1961.

For each chamber, Democratic victories and Republican victories are listed separately. Where numbers appear in the margins (15R), (8D), etc., this signifies that the victory would not have been won without that number of supporting votes from the opposing party.

The symbols KV or KD signify that the vote also represented a victory or defeat for President Kennedy.

## Senate Votes (75)

### Democratic Victories

RC 4 -- HR 4510, Senate version of the Administration's emergency feed grains program for 1961, providing for a rise KV

in price supports for feed grains, payments in cash and kind for farmers who agreed to cut acreage of corn and grain sorghums by 30 percent, and loss of eligibility for price supports for farmers who did not participate in the acreage reduction plan. Passed 52-26 (SD 10-2; ND 31-6; R 11-18), March 10, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 6 -- S 1.** Area Redevelopment Act. Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to restrict the use of federal redevelopment loans to land and buildings, thus preventing the use of federal loans for machinery and equipment. Rejected 32-61 (SD 1-21; ND 2-36; R 29-4), March 15, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 7 -- S 1.** Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to substitute language, similar to the measure endorsed by the Eisenhower Administration in 1960, authorizing \$100 million for community facility loans and \$5 million for technical assistance and retraining grants. Rejected 27-66 (SD 2-21; ND 1-36; R 24-9), March 15, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 8 -- S 1.** Capehart (R Ind.) amendment providing that only areas which have substantial and persistent unemployment and are dependent on a single industry be designated industrial redevelopment areas. Rejected 19-71 (SD 1-21; ND 1-36; R 17-14), March 15, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 10 -- S 1.** Scott (R Pa.) amendment to substitute language authorizing \$200 million for three revolving loan funds: \$100 million for rural redevelopment and \$50 million for public facilities. Rejected 31-57 (SD 3-16; ND 1-37; R 27-4), March 15, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 11 -- S 1.** Passage of the bill, authorizing \$394 million in federal loans and grants for redevelopment areas. Passed 63-27 (SD 12-10; ND 36-1; R 15-16), March 15, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 19 -- HR 4510 --** The Administration's emergency feed grains program for 1961. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 58-31 (SD 15-3; ND 32-6; R 11-22), March 22, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 20 -- HR 5188.** Third Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1961. Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to strike out \$1,017,-610,000 appropriation to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for farm price support costs. (He wanted to defer the appropriation until fiscal 1962.) Rejected 31-50 (SD 0-16; ND 0-34; R 31-0), March 27, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 21 -- HR 5188.** Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to strike out \$1,353,000,000 appropriation to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies. (He wanted to defer the appropriation until fiscal 1962.) Rejected 29-53 (SD 0-17; ND 0-35; R 29-1), March 27, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 24 -- HR 3935.** Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to substitute for the coverage provisions of the committee bill those of the House-passed Ayres-Kitchin bill, extending minimum-wage but not overtime provisions to about 1.3 million additional persons (compared with the 4,063,000 in the committee bill), while retaining the minimum-wage raise from \$1 an hour to \$1.25 an hour provided by the committee bill. Rejected 34-63 (SD 9-14; ND 1-39; R 24-10), April 18, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 27 -- HR 3935.** Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to permit the Secretary of Labor, if he found that any scheduled increase in the minimum wage would create substantial unemployment, to suspend the increase for 60 days in order to give Congress time to act if it chose. Rejected 39-58 (SD 8-14; ND 1-40; R 30-4), April 19, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**KV RC 31 -- HR 3935.** Senate version of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961, raising the minimum wage for 23.9 million workers already covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act from \$1 an hour to \$1.15 an hour during the first two years after the bill took effect, and to \$1.25 an hour thereafter, and extending overtime coverage (with certain exceptions) and minimum-wage coverage (at \$1.25 an hour reached in four steps) to about 4,043,000 additional workers. Passage of the bill. Passed 65-28 (SD 12-11; ND 39-0; R 14-17), April 20, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 35 -- S 1215.** Amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act) to give the President discretionary authority to provide economic or financial aid to countries other than the Soviet Union or Communist-held areas in the Far East.

Miller (R Iowa) amendment to bar aid under the bill to any Communist-controlled country that was in arrears in its United Nations assessments. Rejected 28-54 (SD 6-15; ND 2-32; R 20-7), May 11, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 41 -- S 1021.** School Assistance Act of 1961, providing \$2.5 billion in grants for public school construction and teachers' salaries. Cotton (R N.H.) amendment, modified by Miller (R Iowa), to return to each state for education purposes 3 cents of the 8-cent tax collected on each pack of cigarettes sold in the state. Rejected 29-63 (SD 10-13; ND 1-36; R 18-14), May 19, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 43 -- S 1021.** Cooper (R Ky.)-Javits (R N.Y.) substitute formula granting a minimum of \$20 per public school child, with higher allocations to the richest and poorest states than S 1021 provided. Rejected 33-50 (SD 7-11; ND 3-32; R 23-7), May 19, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 44 -- S 1021.** Morse (D Ore.) motion to table Bush (R Conn.) amendment declaring that funds should be granted only to states "proceeding toward full compliance with the constitutional requirement that racial discrimination be ended in public schools." Tabling motion agreed to 61-25 (SD 23-0; ND 31-4; R 7-21), May 22, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**KV RC 46 -- S 1021.** Keating (R N.Y.) amendment to authorize taxpayers' suits against unconstitutional expenditures of funds under the bill. Rejected 32-62 (SD 0-23; ND 2-36; R 30-3), May 23, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**KV RC 48 -- S 1021.** Lausche (D Ohio) amendment to restore the original authorization and allocation formula suggested by the Administration, counting only children in public schools when allocating funds. Rejected 32-61 (SD 4-19; ND 4-35; R 24-7), May 24, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 49 -- S 1021.** Morse (D Ore.) motion to table (reject) Goldwater (R Ariz.) amendment to authorize \$351 million over three years for loans for construction of private elementary and secondary schools. Tabling motion agreed to 66-25 (SD 21-1; ND 30-8; R 15-16), May 24, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 50 -- S 1021.** Case (R S.D.) substitute bill to set aside one percent of federal income taxes to be returned to the states, on the basis of their school-age population, for education purposes. Rejected 30-61 (SD 9-13; ND 1-37; R 20-11), May 24, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 51 -- S 1021.** Cooper (R Ky.)-Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to reduce the authorization from \$2,550,000,000 to \$2,298,000,000 as originally requested by the Administration. Rejected 30-59 (SD 3-18; ND 2-36; R 25-5), May 24, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 53 -- S 1021.** Miller (R Iowa) amendment to limit the administrative costs of the program to \$1 million annually. Rejected 24-63 (SD 2-18; ND 1-37; R 21-8), May 24, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**KV RC 55 -- HR 6518.** Appropriate \$500 million for the Inter-American Social and Economic Cooperation Program and \$100 million for the Chilean Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Program. House amendment dropping a Senate provision that set an 8 percent interest rate ceiling on funds loaned or reloaned under the Inter-American Program and substituting a requirement that interest rates must be within the legal limit of the recipient nation and determined by the Inter-American Development Bank to be not excessive. Agreed to 41-26 (SD 7-2; ND 26-4; R 8-20), May 25, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**KV RC 57 -- HR 6345.** Appropriate \$790.6 million for the Interior Department and related agencies in fiscal 1962. Gruening (D Alaska) amendment adding \$375,000 for a rehabilitated Interior Department ship to service ports in Northern Alaska. Agreed to 48-43 (SD 13-8; ND 35-4; R 0-31), June 7, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 58 -- S 1922.** Housing Act of 1961, authorizing \$6.2 billion in loans and grants for existing or new housing programs. Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to change the proposed home rehabilitation program, reducing the maximum loan from \$10,000 to \$7,000 and the maximum term from 25 to 15 years. Rejected 35-56 (SD 8-14; ND 1-38; R 26-4), June 7, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 60 -- S 1922.** Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to delete the moderate-income housing provisions of the bill and substitute a plan to establish a Government-owned corporation to assist in

providing such housing. Rejected 25-64 (SD 0-23; ND 0-37; R 25-4), June 7, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 61 -- S 1922.** Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to reduce the maximum term of moderate-income sales housing loans from 40 to 30 years and ease the rate of mortgage payments. Rejected 39-57 (SD 11-12; ND 1-38; R 27-7), June 8, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 63 -- S 1922.** Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to reduce public housing units authorized by the bill from 100,000 to 37,000. Rejected 34-58 (SD 10-11; ND 1-37; R 23-10), June 8, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 73 -- S 1922.** Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table (kill) a Capehart (R Ind.) motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions to report it back to the Senate within 10 days. Tabling motion agreed to 60-33 (SD 14-9; ND 38-1; R 8-23), June 8, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 75 -- S 1922.** Passage of the bill, authorizing \$6.1 billion in housing programs. Passed 64-25 (SD 15-8; ND 37-0; R 12-17), June 12, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 76 -- Nomination of Howard Morgan.** Nomination of Howard Morgan to be a member of the Federal Power Commission. Confirmed 57-27 (SD 18-1; ND 37-0; R 2-26), June 13, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KD RC 78 -- HR 7444.** Appropriate \$5,967,457,500 for the Agriculture Department and Commodity Credit Corporation in fiscal 1962. Douglas (D Ill.)-Williams (R Del.) amendment to reduce the \$250 million authorization for Agricultural Conservation Program payments in calendar 1962 to \$150 million, as proposed by the President. Rejected 26-64 (SD 0-22; ND 9-26; R 17-16), June 20, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 80 -- HR 6027.** Social Security Amendments of 1961. Hartke (D Ind.) amendment to retain the \$1,200 earnings ceiling but increase the additional income from which one dollar of Social Security benefits is deducted for every two dollars earned from the current \$1,201-\$1,500 level to \$1,201-\$1,700. Agreed to 59-30 (SD 21-0; ND 35-0; R 3-30), June 26, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**KV RC 83 -- HR 7577.** Appropriate \$650,438,200 for the President, his Executive Office, the Commerce Department and related agencies in fiscal 1962. Magnuson (D Wash.) amendment to permit ships that make cruises in the Caribbean and Pacific areas during their slack season to receive their regular subsidy so long as they refrain from calling at ports normally serviced by ships receiving lower subsidies. Agreed to 60-21 (SD 19-0; ND 28-3; R 13-18), June 27, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**KV RC 84 -- S 1922.** Housing Act of 1961. Bush (R Conn.) motion to recommit the bill to conference with instructions that Senate conferees insist on a \$1.6 billion cut in authorizations. Rejected 42-47 (SD 10-11; ND 2-34; R 30-2), June 28, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

**KV RC 85 -- S 1922.** Adoption of the conference report, authorizing \$4.88 billion in housing programs over four years. Agreed to 53-38 (SD 12-10; ND 36-1; R 5-27), June 28, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 86 -- S Res 147.** Resolution disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan for the Federal Trade Commission. Resolution of disapproval rejected 31-47 (SD 4-12; ND 0-35; R 27-0), June 29, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 87 -- S Res 143.** Resolution disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan for the Civil Aeronautics Board. Resolution of disapproval rejected 33-38 (SD 6-9; ND 1-29; R 26-0), June 29, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 89 -- S 1154.** Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment to require that members of the U.S. Advisory Commission on International and Cultural Affairs be appointed on a nonpartisan basis. Agreed to 56-34 (SD 15-5; ND 45-1; R 6-28), July 11, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**KV RC 91 -- S 1154.** Mundt (R S.D.) amendment to authorize use of program funds to finance foreign exchange students' attendance at U.S. schools only. Rejected 40-51 (SD 9-11; ND 1-36; R 30-4), July 12, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**RC 98 -- S 1643.** Agricultural Act of 1961. Kefauver (D Tenn.) amendment to delete a section clarifying and reaffirming the right of cooperatives to join in federations. Rejected 39-57 (SD 4-19; ND 16-23; R 19-15), July 25, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 99 -- S 1643.** Williams (R Del.) amendment to eliminate a one-year extension of the 1961 feed grains program. Rejected 36-59 (SD 3-20; ND 7-31; R 26-8), July 26, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 100 -- S 1643.** Kefauver (D Tenn.) amendment to apply the antitrust laws to federations of cooperatives. Rejected 40-53 (SD 4-17; ND 16-22; R 20-14), July 26, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**KV RC 102 -- S 1643.** Miller (R Iowa) amendment to a Long (D La.) amendment to substitute the Attorney General for the Secretary of Agriculture as the official to determine whether a merger or acquisition by a cooperative lessened competition or created a monopoly. Rejected 32-42 (SD 2-17; ND 6-20; R 24-5), July 26, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**KV RC 105 -- S 901.** Establish a 10-year, \$691.5 million program of oceanographic and Great Lakes research and surveys. Passed 50-32 (SD 20-2; ND 25-5; R 5-25), July 28, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

**KV RC 109 -- HR 7445.** Independent offices appropriation bill for fiscal 1962. Symington (D Mo.) amendment to delete \$12 million for research on the development of a supersonic commercial airplane. Rejected 35-35 (SD 9-10; ND 10-16; R 16-9), July 29, 1961. (To be accepted, an amendment must receive a majority of the votes). A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 110 -- HR 7445.** Anderson (D N.M.) motion to table Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to reduce seven items in the bill to the amount requested by the Administration, cutting \$50 million from the bill. Tabling motion adopted 46-25 (SD 15-5; ND 20-6; R 11-14), July 29, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 113 -- HR 7445.** Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to cut by \$2.5 million the \$8.1 million appropriation for purchase of radiological defense equipment by OCDM. Rejected 40-47 (SD 4-14; ND 16-22; R 20-11), July 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KD RC 119 -- HR 7035.** Appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare in fiscal 1962. Bush (R Conn.) amendment to reduce by \$44,659,000 the \$140 million appropriation for general research by the National Institutes of Health. Rejected 37-50 (SD 6-12; ND 5-34; R 26-4), Aug. 1, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KD RC 120 -- HR 7035.** Bush (R Conn.) amendment to reduce by \$25,900,000 the \$80 million appropriation for research in neurology and blindness at NIH. Rejected 25-58 (SD 5-12; ND 3-34; R 17-12), Aug. 1, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KD RC 121 -- HR 7035.** Bush (R Conn.) amendment to reduce the \$835,670,000 appropriation for the National Institutes of Health by \$140,606,000. Rejected 39-53 (SD 6-15; ND 5-34; R 28-4), Aug. 2, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 122 -- HR 7035.** Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to add to the bill a three-year extension of the laws (PL 815, PL 874) providing federal aid to school districts "impacted" by federal installations. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table (kill) Dirksen's request for a Senate vote on whether his amendment was germane to the purposes of the bill. Tabling agreed to 57-37 (SD 16-5; ND 39-1; R 2-31), Aug. 2, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 123 -- HR 7035.** Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table (kill) a Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to recommit HR 7035 to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to insert a three-year extension of federal aid to "impacted" school districts. Tabling motion agreed to 51-40 (SD 14-7; ND 35-1; R 2-32), Aug. 2, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**KV RC 125 -- HR 7851.** Defense appropriation bill for fiscal 1961. Mundt (R S.D.) motion to suspend the rules so that he might offer an amendment extending for three years the laws (PL 815, PL 874) providing federal aid to school districts "impacted" by federal installations. (Two-thirds vote required for approval) Rejected 37-47 (SD 9-10; ND 1-34; R 27-3), Aug. 4, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 129 -- S Res 186. Resolution disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan for the Federal Maritime Administration. Resolution of disapproval rejected 35-60 (SD 4-18; ND 0-39; R 31-3), Aug. 10, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 132 -- S 1983. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) amendment requiring Congress to approve or limit the Development Loan Fund budget annually in an appropriation bill, as amended by the Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment requiring the President to submit to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees and the House and Senate Appropriation Committees loans of \$5 million or over, 30 days prior to entering into loan agreements, and permitting the Committees to report a concurrent resolution to disapprove the loan. Agreed to 63-34 (SD 15-8; ND 36-4; R 12-22), Aug. 15, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

(1R) RC 136 -- S 1983. Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment requiring that Development Loan Funds would not be loaned or reloaned at interest rates considered excessive by the Development Loan Committee, but in no case at rates higher than the legal rate of interest of the recipient nation. Accepted 48-45 (SD 16-7; ND 30-7; R 2-31), Aug. 16, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 139 -- S 1983. Copehart (R Ind.) amendment requiring any equipment, property or engineering service not purchased in the country in which the project is located must be purchased in the United States. Rejected 27-67 (SD 7-15; ND 0-39; R 20-13), Aug. 16, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 145 -- S 1983. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to require the President to submit to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees and the House and Senate Appropriation Committees grants of \$5 million or over, 30 days prior to entering into grant agreements, and permitting the Committees to report a concurrent resolution to disapprove the grant, which resolution would have the highest privilege for floor consideration. Rejected 30-59 (SD 4-16; ND 0-37; R 26-6), Aug. 18, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

KV RC 147 -- S 1983. Miller (R Iowa) amendment to deny Development Loan Fund loans or development grants to governments two or more years behind in payments of assessments and contributions to the United Nations. Rejected 24-66 (SD 5-16; ND 0-37; R 19-13), Aug. 18, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 150 -- S 1983. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table (kill) a Mundt (R S.D.) amendment, in the form of a rider to the foreign aid bill, to extend for three years legislation authorizing school aid to areas "impacted" by federal activities. Tabling motion agreed to 51-40 (SD 11-10; ND 38-1; R 2-29), Aug. 18, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 154 -- S 1991. Manpower Development and Training Act of 1961. Clark (D Pa.) amendment limiting training allowance payments to persons 16-21 years of age to five percent of the total of such funds provided by the program. Agreed to 53-39 (SD 13-9; ND 37-1; R 3-29), Aug. 23, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

KV RC 156 -- S 2000. Peace Corps Act. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) amendment to reduce fiscal 1962 authorization from \$40 million to \$25 million. Rejected 32-59 (SD 7-15; ND 1-36; R 24-8), Aug. 24, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 157 -- Nomination of Maj. Williams. Nomination of Maj. Gene Hal Williams, state adjutant general of the West Virginia Army National Guard, for promotion to the rank of brigadier general in the U.S. Army Reserve. Smith (R Maine) motion to recommit the nomination to the Senate Armed Services Committee. Rejected 37-46 (SD 6-19; ND 6-27; R 29-0), Aug. 24, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 158 -- Nomination of Maj. Williams. Nomination of Maj. Gene Hal Williams for promotion to the rank of brigadier general in the U.S. Army Reserve. Confirmed 45-37 (SD 19-2; ND 26-6; R 0-29), Aug. 24, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 171 -- HR 856. Permit veterans to convert National Service Life insurance to a modified pension and payment plan. Committee amendment providing a two-year period after Jan. 1, 1962 in which veterans who served between Oct. 8, 1940 and April 24, 1952 could apply for National Service Life Insurance policies. Agreed to 50-18 (SD 15-1; ND 29-0; R 6-17), Sept. 1, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 173 -- S 174. Establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. Allott (R Colo.) amendment to require that permanent inclusion of "primitive" national forest areas and game and wildlife preserves in the wilderness system be approved by Congress by passage of a concurrent resolution. Rejected 32-53 (SD 7-14; ND 5-29; R 20-10), Sept. 6, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 174 -- S 174. Allott (R Colo.) amendment to authorize the appropriate Secretary, rather than the President, to make exceptions to the rules governing activities within the wilderness system. Rejected 35-51 (SD 7-13; ND 4-31; R 24-7), Sept. 6, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 176 -- HR 8762. Small Business Act Amendments of 1961. Tower (R Texas) amendment to delete from the bill a provision requiring the Small Business Administration, the Defense Department and the General Services Administration to approve regulations designed to provide small businesses with a greater share of government subcontracts. Rejected 35-55 (SD 7-14; ND 5-31; R 23-10), Sept. 7, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 178 -- S 2180. Establish a U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to send the bill to the Armed Services Committee for study, with instructions to report back to the Senate by Feb. 1, 1962. Rejected 33-54 (SD 10-11; ND 3-33; R 20-10), Sept. 8, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 204 -- S 1745. A bill providing that the District of Columbia may reimburse the D.C. Transit System for carrying school children at half fare. Morse (D Ore.) motion to table Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to recommit the bill. Tabling motion agreed to 35-25 (SD 8-7; ND 23-2; R 4-16), Sept. 26, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

#### Republican Victories

RC 79 -- S Res 148. Resolution disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan for the Securities and Exchange Commission. (1D) Resolution of disapproval agreed to 52-38 (SD 10-11; ND 8-27; KD R 34-0), June 21, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 94 -- S 1154. Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table Keating (R N.Y.) amendment extending the Alien Orphan Adoption Act. Tabling motion rejected 42-43 (SD 16-0; ND 23-13; R 3-30), July 12, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 101 -- S 1643. Agricultural Act of 1961. Kefauver (D Tenn.) amendment deleting authority for cooperatives to merge (1D) with or acquire other cooperatives and corporations without such merger or acquisition being subject to the antitrust laws. Agreed to 50-39 (SD 7-14; ND 15-21; R 28-4), July 26, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 103 -- S 1643. Long (D La.) amendment to restore the provision eliminated by the Kefauver amendment (RC 101) but to (1D) authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit mergers or acquisition by cooperatives if they lessened competition or created a monopoly. Kefauver motion to table (kill) the amendment agreed to 41-37 (SD 3-15; ND 11-20; R 27-2), July 26, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

#### House Votes (40)

##### Democratic Victories

RC 1 -- Election of Speaker. Election of Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 87th Congress. The nominees were Reps. Sam Rayburn (D Texas), Speaker during nine previous terms, and Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), Minority Leader for the first time in the 86th Congress. Rayburn was elected 258-170 (SD 108-0; ND 150-0; R 0-170), Jan. 3, 1961. He and Halleck voted "present." The President did not take a position on the election.

RC 2 -- H Res 1. Resolution barring George O. Chambers (R), the certified victor in Indiana's 5th District, or his opponent J. Edward Roush (D), from taking the oath as a Representative pending an investigation of their election by the House Administration Committee. Davis (D Tenn.) motion to move the previous question (thus terminating debate). Motion agreed to 252-166 (SD 104-0; ND 148-0; R 0-166), Jan. 3, 1961. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

KV RC 7 -- HR 4510. Administration's emergency feed grains program for 1961. McIntire (R Maine) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete Section 3. Section 3 permitted the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to drive down the market price so that non-participants would not be protected by the price-support umbrella, to sell Government-owned corn and grain sorghums on the market at 17 percent below the price-support price. Recommital motion rejected, 196-214 (SD 24-78; ND 7-136; R 165-0), March 9, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

(I R) KV RC 8 -- HR 4510. Administration's emergency feed grains program for 1961, providing for a rise in price supports for feed grains, payments in cash and kind for farmers who agreed to reduce acreage of corn and grain sorghums between 20 percent and 40 percent, and loss of eligibility for price supports for farmers who did not participate in the acreage-reduction plan. Passage of the bill. Passed 209-202 (SD 81-22; ND 124-19; R 4-161), March 9, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 9 -- HR 4510. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 231-185 (SD 86-21; ND 128-15; R 17-149), March 21, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

(3R) KV RC 10 -- HR 5463. Extend the Sugar Act of 1948 through Dec. 31, 1962, and authorize the President to deny the Dominican Republic any quota "bonus" resulting from a cutback in the Cuban allotment. Passed under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required) 284-129 (SD 72-34; ND 132-11; R 80-84), March 21, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

(18R) KV RC 12 -- HR 5000. Military construction authorization bill for fiscal 1962. Yates (D Ill.) amendment to strike an authorization of \$3,812,000 for an Army Quartermaster research project in Natick, Mass., and substitute a section authorizing \$10,000 for a study of the feasibility of keeping the project in Chicago. Agreed to 269-145 (SD 72-31; ND 117-27; R 80-87), March 23, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

KV RC 17 -- S 1. Area Redevelopment Act, authorizing federal loans and grants totalling \$394 million for the redevelopment of economically depressed industrial and rural areas. Widnall (R N.J.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions that the Banking Committee substitute language authorizing loans and grants totalling \$275 million, with no provision for rural loans. Rejected 127-291 (SD 1-101; ND 0-148; R 126-42), March 29, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

(2R) KV RC 18 -- S 1. Passage of the \$394 million bill. Passed 251-167 (SD 63-40; ND 145-2; R 43-125), March 29, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 24 -- HR 6441. Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961, increasing the annual authorization for federal grants to help communities construct sewage treatment plants from \$50 million to \$100 million and the over-all limit from \$500 million to \$1 billion. Carmer (R Fla.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions that the Public Works Committee reduce the amount of the annual authorization to \$75 million and the over-all limit to \$750 million and require that after June 30, 1964, grants in any one fiscal year exceeding the original \$50 million allotment be matched by the states. Rejected 165-256 (SD 20-86; ND 1-136; R 144-24), May 3, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

KV RC 25 -- HR 6441. Passage of the bill. Passed 308-110 (SD 84-21; ND 145-1; R 79-88), May 3, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 27 -- HR 6094. Raise the ceiling on appropriations for salaries of members and employees of the Council of Economic Advisers from the current \$345,000 annually to \$2 million. Gross (R Iowa) motion to recommit the bill to the Government Operations Committee with instructions to reduce the salary ceiling to \$700,000. Rejected 152-196 (SD 16-69; ND 1-121; R 135-6), May 11, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

KV RC 28 -- HR 6094. Passage of the bill. Passed 209-137 (SD 76-10; ND 117-3; R 16-124), May 11, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 31 -- HR 4614. Passage of the bill establishing an Office of International Travel and Tourism. Passed 305-104 (SD 82-15; ND 141-2; R 82-87), May 17, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

(4R) KV RC 37 -- HR 7446. Tax Rate Extension Act of 1961. Alger (R Texas) motion to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back to the House with an amendment repealing the 10 percent tax on railroad, air, water and bus travel. Rejected 189-196 (SD 27-71; ND 16-118; R 146-7), June 8, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 41 -- H Res 302. Resolution disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan for the Securities and Exchange Commission. Resolution of disapproval rejected 176-212 (SD 21-77; ND 0-135; R 155-0), June 15, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 44 -- H Res 304. Resolution disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan for the Civil Aeronautics Board. Resolution of disapproval rejected 178-213 (SD 22-75; ND 2-137; R 154-1), June 20, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 45 -- H Res 305. Resolution disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan for the Federal Trade Commission. Resolution of disapproval rejected 178-221 (SD 21-77; ND 0-142; R 157-2), June 20, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 46 -- HR 6028. Housing Act of 1961. McDonough (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions that the Banking and Currency Committee report out a substitute bill extending existing programs for one year, with a \$1.1 billion authorization. Rejected 197-215 (SD 37-66; ND 2-142; R 158-7), June 22, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 47 -- HR 6028. Passage of the bill, authorizing \$4.9 billion in housing programs over four years. Passed 235-178 (SD 69-35; ND 141-3; R 25-140), June 22, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 48 -- HR 7677. Increase the national debt limit ceiling for one year from its permanent \$285 billion level to \$298 billion during fiscal 1962. Passed 231-148 (SD 65-27; ND 126-8; R 40-113), June 26, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 51 -- S 1922. Housing Act of 1961, authorizing \$4.88 billion in housing programs over four years. Conference report agreed to 229-176 (SD 64-35; ND 139-5; R 26-136), June 28, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 53 -- H J Res 225. Grant the consent of Congress to a compact creating an interstate-federal commission to administer the water resources of the Delaware River Basin. Cramer (R Fla.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to limit the participation of the Federal Government to a non-voting representative whose actions would not be binding on any federal agency, and to exclude the Federal Government from any financial responsibilities undertaken by the commission. Recommital motion rejected 92-257 (SD 0-87; ND 1-118; R 91-52), June 29, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

KV RC 60 -- H Res 336. Resolution disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan for the Federal Maritime Board and the Maritime Administration. Gross (R Iowa) motion to discharge H Res 336 from the Government Operations Committee. Rejected 184-218 (SD 24-75; ND 1-140; R 159-3), July 20, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 61 -- HR 8302. Military construction appropriation bill. Yates (D Ill.) amendment to eliminate funds to finance the transfer of the Army Food and Container Institute from Chicago to Natick, Mass. Agreed to 241-170 (SD 65-35; ND 112-31; R 64-104), July 25, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

KV RC 65 -- HR 30. Grant the consent of Congress to a compact creating an interstate-federal commission to administer the water resources of the Northeastern United States. Baldwin (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to limit the participation of the Federal Government to non-voting representatives whose actions would not be binding on any federal agency. Rejected 140-261 (SD 0-95; ND 1-138; R 139-28), Aug. 2, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

KV RC 66 -- S 1643. Agricultural Act of 1961, providing wheat and feed grains control programs for 1962, and extending other farm laws. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 224-170 (SD 87-11; ND 88-47; R 49-112), Aug. 3, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 67 -- HR 7856. Reorganize the Federal Communications Commission to permit the FCC board to delegate its functions in adjudicative cases, abolish the review staff, and permit oral argument in adjudicative cases on a discretionary instead of a required basis. Passed 198-150 (SD 47-37; ND 118-1; R 33-112), Aug. 3, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 68 -- HR 7728. Authorize the Secretary of a military department to sell supplies or services to the owner of an aircraft, or his agent, in an emergency or when such sales would be advantageous to the U.S. Passed 307-78 (SD 97-0; ND 140-1; R 70-77), Aug. 7, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

(2R) RC 71 -- HR 8033. Reorganize the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit delegation to ICC employee boards review authority in adjudicative cases. Passed 212-174 (SD 52-41; ND 130-4; R 30-129), Aug. 8, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

(16R) RC 78 -- HR 84. Authorize a four-year subsidy program for small lead and zinc mines. Passed 196-172 (SD 58-35; ND 111-14; R 27-123), Aug. 24, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 79 -- HR 8181. Authorize construction of a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in the District of Columbia. Engrossment and third reading of the bill. Agreed to 223-120 (SD 80-3; ND 116-2; R 27-115), Aug. 28, 1961. The President did not take a position on the question.

RC 80 -- HR 8181. Passage of the bill. Passed 208-135 (SD 71-12; ND 115-3; R 22-120), Aug. 28, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

(29R) RC 93 -- HR 8302. Military Construction Appropriation bill. Sheppard (D Calif.) motion to disagree to a Senate amendment denying \$3,812,000 for transferring the Army's Food and Container Institute from Chicago, Ill., to Natick, Mass. Agreed to 212-185 (SD 63-35; ND 107-33; R 42-117), Sept. 13, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

(2R) RC 95 -- HR 9076. Public Works appropriation bill for fiscal 1962. Jensen (R Iowa) motion to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to reduce by \$4,225,000 the appropriation for construction of transmission lines in connection with the Upper Colorado River Basin project and prohibit construction by the Federal Government of grid lines interconnecting the three major hydroelectric power plants in the project. Rejected 182-225 (SD 35-65; ND 6-137; R 141-23), Sept. 13, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 112 -- HR 7377. Create 480 new federal "supergrade" classified and National Security Agency jobs (paying \$15,255 to \$18,500), 280 new federal science and engineering jobs (paying \$12,500 to \$19,000 in most cases), and 40 new Postal Field Service jobs (paying \$13,505 to \$17,500). Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 229-71 (SD 64-16; ND 112-1; R 53-54), Sept. 23, 1961. The President did not take a position on the conference report.

#### Republican Victories

RC 101 -- H Res 464. Closed rule prohibiting amendments from being offered to a bill raising postal rates (HR 7927). Sisk (D Calif.) motion that, in effect, would assure consideration of the bill under the closed rule. Rejected 142-222 (SD 49-45; ND 82-46; R 11-131), Sept. 15, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

(51D) KD  
RC 105 -- HR 8914. Permit farmers in the summer fallow area (Western Kansas and nearby areas) to plant wheat cover crop on land prepared for wheat before the acreage control program for 1962 took effect. Poage (D Texas) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (two-thirds majority required). Rejected 213-151 (SD 81-5; ND 108-23; R 24-123), Sept. 18, 1961 (243 "yeas" were required for passage). The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 109 -- HR 5628. Authorize the President to have a study made of proposals for a National Tropical Botanic Garden in Hawaii and authorize \$5,000 for the study (considered under suspension of the rules procedure, which requires two-thirds majority for passage). Rejected 215-125 (SD 74-13; ND 121-0; R 20-112), Sept. 21, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 111 -- HR 258. Amend the District of Columbia Sales Tax Act. Adoption of the conference report, which included a provision making D.C. schools eligible for aid under the "impacted" areas program (PL 874). Rejected 142-159 (SD 52-27; ND 75-31; R 15-101), Sept. 22, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

(50D)

### Nonpartisan Voting

## PARTY MAJORITIES AGREED ON 28% OF 1961 ROLL CALLS

Twenty-eight percent of the roll-call votes in 1961 were settled by across-the-board agreement of the major voting factions in Congress.

Congressional Quarterly's 1961 study of nonpartisan voting shows how often majorities of Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats and Republicans voted in agreement, and measures the records of individual members on these votes.

Among the findings:

• Nonpartisan voting occurred 21 percent of the time in the Senate and 41 percent of the time in the House.

• Of the 155 victories chalked up by President Kennedy in the 1961 Congress (Weekly Report p. 1828), 46 came on nonpartisan votes. Six of the President's 34 defeats occurred on such votes.

• The average Democrat supported nonpartisan majorities 82 percent of the time and opposed them 5 percent of the time. The average Republican voted with the nonpartisan line-up 73 percent of the time and opposed it 15 percent of the time.

### Basis of Study

Congressional Quarterly's 1961 study of nonpartisan voting differs in some respects from past studies of "bipartisan" voting. In the past studies, votes were selected on the basis of agreement between a majority of Democrats and a majority of Republicans. This resulted in the inclusion of a number of Conservative Coalition votes (See Weekly Report p. 1796) in which

majorities of both parties voted in agreement with the coalition although a narrow majority of Northern Democrats remained opposed, and a number of "North-South" votes (see Weekly Report p. 1810) in which, again, the majority of Democrats and the majority of Republicans were in agreement, but the majority of Southern Democrats were opposed. These votes, on the whole, do not provide a useful test of issues on which there is general agreement across partisan lines and are excluded from the present study. The study thus gives statistical recognition to the existence of three major voting factions in Congress -- Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats and Republicans -- and is designed to analyze only those roll calls on which majorities of all three factions are in agreement.

Several elements of voting behavior are spotlighted in this study:

• "National unity" voting, such as appears on certain defense or foreign policy roll calls where an effort is made to demonstrate Congressional unity (and an individual Member's patriotism) on questions affecting the national security. Examples are the unanimous votes in both chambers approving the 1961 defense appropriations.

• Voting on noncontroversial roll calls, where (a) there is little dispute over the issues involved, or (b) where the main disputes have already been settled in previous votes on the same bill, such as House passage of the minimum wage bill (RC 16).

• Patterns of independent voting on the part of various individual Congressmen. For example, the study shows

Republican Reps. H.R. Gross (Iowa) and Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.) to rank among a handful of House Republicans who voted against the nonpartisan majorities on more than half of the votes where non-partisan line-ups occurred. Gross and Hoffman often refer to themselves as the only members of a highly independent, economy-minded "third party."

In the Senate, the leading "oppositionist" on non-partisan roll calls was Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), the study shows. In 1948, Thurmond ran for the Presidency on the breakaway States' Rights ticket. Other high Non-partisan Support and Opposition scores are shown below.

### Major Issues

Some of the major issues which were decided by nonpartisan voting are listed below. RC refers to Congressional Quarterly roll-call numbers; a complete listing of nonpartisan roll calls begins on the following page.

- SENATE -- Passage of the temporary unemployment compensation bill (RC 17), a bill providing grants for educational television (RC 18), the 1961 Social Security amendments (RC 81), the Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (RC 96), a bill authorizing additional defense funds to meet the Berlin crisis (RC 106), a resolution opposing the admission of Communist China to the United Nations and opposing U.S. recognition of the Chinese regime (RC 108), the 1961 defense appropriation bill (RC 126), the airplane hijacking bill (RC 128), a migratory waterfowl bill (RC 159), the Wilderness bill (RC 175), a bill creating a Disarmament Agency (RC 179), a bill extending the Mexican farm worker bill (RC 184), a bill extending for two years the National Defense Education Act and the impacted areas school aid program (RC 186), and a bill establishing voting machinery in the District of Columbia (RC 198).

The Senate actions gave President Kennedy 23 victories and five losses.

- HOUSE -- Passage of the temporary unemployment compensation bill (RC 4), a bill authorizing \$331,000 for the Un-American Activities Committee (RC 5), the temporary unemployment benefits conference report (RC 11), the military construction authorization bill (RC 13), the minimum wage bill (RC 16), a bill creating 70 new judgeships (RC 19), the 1961 Social Security amendments (RC 20), a \$600 million Latin America aid appropriation (RC 21), a resolution authorizing sanctions against the Castro Government in Cuba (RC 30), the State, Justice and Judiciary appropriation bill (RC 34), the Agriculture appropriation bill (RC 36), a bill extending various tax rates (RC 38), various bills providing defense money (RC's 13, 32, 50, 62, 64, 74), the airplane hijacking bill (RC 76), the foreign aid bill and conference report (RC's 75, 115), a resolution opposing admission of Communist China to the United Nations and U.S. recognition (RC 86), a bill extending for two years the National Defense Education Act and the impacted areas school aid program (RC 90, 102), the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (RC 92), the Public Works appropriation bill (RC 96), the Peace Corps bill and conference report (RC 99, 108), and a bill creating an Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (RC's 107, 113).

The House actions gave President Kennedy 23 victories and one defeat.

### Definitions

- NONPARTISAN ROLL CALLS -- Roll-call votes on which majorities of voting Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats and Republicans agreed.

- NONPARTISAN SUPPORT SCORES -- Percentage of nonpartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the nonpartisan majorities. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score.

- NONPARTISAN OPPOSITION SCORES -- Percentage of nonpartisan roll calls on which Member votes "yea" or "nay" in opposition to the nonpartisan majorities. A Member's Support and Opposition scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all nonpartisan roll calls. For names of Members who missed one or more 1961 roll calls because of their illness or illness in their families, see Weekly Report p. 1803, 1804.

### Nonpartisan Scoreboard

	Total Roll Calls	Nonpartisan Roll Calls	Percent of Total
BOTH CHAMBERS	320	91	28
Senate	204	43	21
House	116	48	41

### Party Scores

Nonpartisan Support and Nonpartisan Opposition scores are composites -- the percentage of the time the average party Member voted with or against a nonpartisan majority of the Senate or House. Failures to vote tend to lower both Support and Opposition Scores.

	DEM.	GOP
NONPARTISAN SUPPORT		
Both Chambers	82%	73%
Senate	78	72
House	82	74
NONPARTISAN OPPOSITION		
Both Chambers	5%	15%
Senate	8	13
House	5	15

### Regional Scores

Nonpartisan Support scores by region for 1961:

	DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS	East	West	South	Midwest
Both Chambers	84	79	84	85	78	84
Senate	84	76	79	77	77	76
House	84	80	88	88	78	85
DEMOCRATS						
Both Chambers	79	76	73	70	67	69
Senate	76	76	70	69	64	70
House	80	80	74	74	68	69
REPUBLICANS						

Nonpartisan Opposition scores by region, for 1961:

	DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS	East	West	South	Midwest
Both Chambers	2	79	3	5	9	5
Senate	5	76	5	70	11	11
House	2	80	2	74	8	3

**Partisan Support - 10**

**REPUBLICANS**

Both Chambers	9	14	18	19
Senate	10	15	16	15
House	9	14	18	20

**Individual Scores**

Highest Nonpartisan Opposition scorers -- those who voted against nonpartisan majorities most consistently -- in 1961 (for a complete list of scores, see charts p. 1890, 1891):

**SENATE**

<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Republicans</u>	
Thurmond (S.C.)	40% Curtis (Neb.)	30%
Proxmire (Wis.)	35 Goldwater (Ariz.)	30
Lausche (Ohio)	28 Dworshak (Idaho)	26
Douglas (Ill.)	26 Williams (Del.)	26
Talmadge (Ga.)	21 Bennett (Utah)	23
Russell (Ga.)	21 Miller (Iowa)	23
Byrd (Va.)	21 Mundt (S.D.)	21

**HOUSE**

<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Republicans</u>	
Dorn (S.C.)	35% Johansen (Mich.)	56%
Haley (Fla.)	31 Gross (Iowa)	54
Dowdy (Texas)	29 Ray (N.Y.)	52
Winstead (Miss.)	29 Taber (N.Y.)	52
Burleson (Texas)	25 Hoffman (Mich.)	50
Ashmore (S.C.)	25 Bruce (Ind.)	44
Casey (Texas)	25 Hoffman (Ill.)	44
Williams (Miss.)	25	
Alford (Ark.)	25	

Highest Nonpartisan Support scorers -- those who voted with nonpartisan majorities most consistently -- in 1961:

**SENATE**

<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Republicans</u>	
Hill (Ala.)	100% Smith (Maine)	95%
Byrd (W.Va.)	98 Kuchel (Calif.)	93
Jackson (Wash.)	95 Case (N.J.)	86
Pastore (R.I.)	95 Boggs (Del.)	86
Ervin (N.C.)	95 Aiken (Vt.)	84
Mansfield (Mont.)	95 Keating (N.Y.)	84
Engle (Calif.)	95 Beall (Md.)	84
	Fong (Hawaii)	84

**HOUSE**

Democrats -- Eleven Democrats scored 100 percent: Elliott (Ala.); McFall (Calif.); Doyle (Calif.); Denton (Ind.); Natcher (Ky.); Perkins (Ky.); Boland (Mass.); Burke (Mass.); Lane (Mass.); Stratton (N.Y.); Edmondson (Okla.).

Sixteen Democrats scored 98 percent: Aspinall (Colo.); Rogers (Colo.); Finnegan (Ill.); O'Brien (Ill.); Chelf (Ky.); Spence (Ky.); O'Hara (Mich.); Karsten (Mo.); Olsen (Mont.); Pike (N.Y.); Fountain (N.C.); Nix (Pa.); Mahon (Texas); Magnuson (Wash.); Pucinski (Ill.); Bennett (Fla.).

Republicans -- Two Republicans scored 100 percent: Baldwin (Calif.) and Chenoweth (Colo.).

Five Republicans scored 98 percent: Seely-Brown (Conn.); Mathias (Md.); Morse (Mass.); Barry (N.Y.); Stafford (Vt.).

**Issues That United the Parties**

Following is a list of the 91 roll calls, 43 in the Senate and 48 in the House, on which majorities of voting Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats and Republicans voted in agreement.

The symbol KV indicates that the vote constituted a victory for President Kennedy. The symbol KD indicates that the vote was a defeat for the President.

**Senate Votes (43)**

RC 2 -- Meriwether Nomination. Nomination of Charles M. Meriwether to be a director of the Export-Import Bank. Javits (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the nomination to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Rejected 18-66 (SD 0-20; ND 9-28; R 9-18), March 7, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 3 -- Meriwether Confirmation. Confirmed 67-18 (SD 21-0; ND 27-8; R 19-10). March 8, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 12 -- Exec C, 87th Congress, 1st session. The Columbia River Treaty with Canada. Ratified 90-1 (SD 22-0; ND 37-0; R 31-1) March 16, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 13 -- Exec E, 87th Congress, 1st session. A convention with Canada and 18 European nations creating the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Ratified 72-18 (SD 13-9; ND 35-2; R 24-7), March 16, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 17 -- HR 4806. Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961. Passage of the bill. Passed 84-4 (SD 19-2; ND 36-0; R 29-2), March 16, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 18 -- S 205. Authorize a five-year program of federal grants to the states for the construction or improvement of educational television facilities, with each state limited to \$1 million in grants. Passed 67-13 (SD 13-6; ND 35-1; R 19-6), March 21, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 22 -- S 107. Authorize \$221 million for the construction of the Navajo Indian irrigation project and the initial stage of the San Juan-Chama water diversion project, both in New Mexico. Williams (R Del.) motion to recommit the bill to committee. Rejected 17-68 (SD 4-16; ND 3-32; R 10-20), March 28, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 23 -- HR 5463. Extend the Sugar Act of 1948 through June 30, 1962 and authorize the President to deny the Dominican Republic any quota "bonus" resulting from a cutback in the Cuban allotment. Ellender (D La.) motion to delete a Committee amendment directing payment into the Treasury of the difference between the U.S. and the world price on sugar purchased from foreign countries under reallocation of Cuban quotas. Motion agreed to 55-34 (SD 12-8; ND 23-14; R 20-12), March 29, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 33 -- Executive D, 87th Congress, 1st Session. The Second Agreement between the U.S. and the Federal Republic of Germany of the validation of certain German dollar bonds, issued during the 1920's by corporations located in what is now East Germany and held by U.S. citizens. The Agreement was signed in Bonn Aug. 6, 1960 and submitted to Congress Jan. 17, 1961 by President Eisenhower. Ratified 86-5 (SD 21-1; ND 33-2; R 32-2), May 4, 1961. The President did not take a position on the treaty.

RC 37 -- Executive C, 86th Congress, 2nd Session. The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil; Executive H, 87th Congress, 1st Session, Treaty of Extraterritoriality with Brazil; Executive I, 87th Congress, 1st Session, International Load Line Convention. Treaties ratified en bloc 92-0 (SD 24-0; ND 36-0; R 32-0), May 16, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 40 -- HR 6518. Appropriated \$500 million for the Inter-American Social and Economic Cooperation Program and \$100 million for the Chilean Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Program.

KV  
Hayden (D Ariz.) motion that the Senate recede from its amendment, adopted May 9, setting an interest rate ceiling of eight percent on Inter-American Program funds reloaned by agencies in recipient countries. Motion to recede rejected 0-95 (SD 0-23; ND 0-38; R 0-34), May 18, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

KD  
RC 42 -- S 1021. School Assistance Act of 1961. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment, modified by Miller (R Iowa), to add language that the money allocated to each state constituted a return of a certain portion of the federal tax on personal income collected from residents of the state. Rejected 22-73 (SD 10-13; ND 2-36; R 10-24), May 19, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

KV  
RC 47 -- S 1021. Goldwater (R Ariz.) substitute bill granting college scholarships, giving tax credits for local property taxes used for construction and maintenance of public schools, and granting tax relief to parents of college students. Rejected 10-79 (SD 3-17; ND 0-38; R 7-24), May 23, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV  
RC 56 -- HR 6345. Appropriate \$790.6 million for the Interior Department and related agencies in fiscal 1962. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment, as replaced by Hartke (D Ind.) substitute. Agreed to 89-0 (SD 21-0; ND 35-0; R 33-0), June 26, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV  
RC 81 -- HR 6027. Social Security Amendments of 1961. Cotton (R N.H.) amendment, as replaced by Hartke (D Ind.) substitute. Agreed to 89-0 (SD 21-0; ND 35-0; R 33-0), June 26, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

KV  
RC 82 -- HR 6027. Passage of the bill. Passed 90-0 (SD 22-0; ND 35-0; R 33-0), June 26, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV  
RC 88 -- S 1154. Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to recommit the bill to the Foreign Relations Committee. Rejected 17-71 (SD 1-20; ND 0-34; R 16-17), July 10, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

KV  
RC 96 -- S 1154. Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, consolidating and expanding exchange-of-persons programs. Passed 79-5 (SD 15-3; ND 35-0; R 29-2), July 14, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

KV  
RC 106 -- S 2311. Authorize \$958,570,000 in additional appropriations for aircraft, missiles and naval vessels to meet a possible crisis in Berlin or elsewhere. Passed 81-0 (SD 21-0; ND 30-0; R 30-0), July 28, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV  
RC 107 -- S J Res 120. Give the President discretionary authority to call up 250,000 members of the Ready Reserves and extend for 12 months the tours of duty of persons currently on active duty with the armed forces, for the purpose of meeting a possible crisis in Berlin or elsewhere. Passed 75-0 (SD 19-0; ND 27-0; R 29-0), July 28, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV  
RC 108 -- S Con Res 34. Resolution stating the sense of Congress in opposition to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations and to U.S. recognition of Communist China. Adopted 76-0 (SD 20-0; ND 27-0; R 29-0), July 28, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV  
RC 111 -- HR 7445. Independent offices appropriation bill for fiscal 1962. Williams (R Del.) amendment to delete a \$6.9 million appropriation for CAB subsidy payments for helicopter operations in three cities. Rejected 26-63 (SD 6-13; ND 7-31; R 13-19), July 31, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV  
RC 115 -- HR 7445. McNamara (D Mich.) amendment to add \$125,000 for HHFA research into housing for the elderly. Agreed to 67-19 (SD 11-8; ND 37-0; R 19-11), July 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KD  
RC 116 -- HR 7445. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to delete \$22.9 million for the construction of federal buildings not requested by the Administration. Rejected 17-68 (SD 0-19; ND 3-33; R 14-16), July 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KD  
RC 117 -- HR 7445. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to delete \$10 million for medical research by the Veterans' Administration. Rejected 23-60 (SD 6-13; ND 6-30; R 11-17), July 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KD  
RC 118 -- 7035. Appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare in fiscal 1962. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to delete \$297 million in varying amounts from 34 items in the bill that exceeded the President's requests. Rejected 22-67 (SD 4-14; ND 4-36; R 14-17), Aug. 1, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KD  
RC 124 -- HR 7851. Defense appropriations for fiscal 1962. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to delete an Administration-opposed appropriation of \$525 million for procurement of B-58 long-range bombers. Rejected 4-87 (SD 1-21; ND 1-35; R 2-31), Aug. 3, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KD  
RC 126 -- HR 7851. Passage of the bill, appropriating \$46,-848,292,000 for the armed forces and civil defense in fiscal 1962. Passed 85-0 (SD 20-0; ND 35-0; R 30-0), Aug. 4, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

KV  
RC 127 -- O'Connor Nomination. Nomination of Lawrence J. O'Connor Jr. to be a member of the Federal Power Commission. Confirmed 83-12 (SD 21-1; ND 28-11; R 34-0), Aug. 9, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV  
RC 128 -- S 2268. Amend the Federal Aviation Act to prescribe penalties, including a possible death sentence, for the hijacking of commercial aircraft in flight and other crimes committed in mid-air. Passed 92-0 (SD 22-0; ND 38-0; R 32-0), Aug. 10, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

KV  
RC 140 -- S 1983. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Church (D Idaho) amendment to prohibit further military aid to Western Europe on a grant basis, except to fulfill commitments made prior to July 1, 1961, unless the President declared a national emergency or determined that it would cause an undue economic burden on the country concerned to purchase the equipment, supplies and services itself. Rejected 22-70 (SD 7-14; ND 12-27; R 3-29), Aug. 16, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

KV  
RC 144 -- S 1983. Dodd (D Conn.) amendment prohibiting the furnishing of aid to any of the 14 listed members of the Sino-Soviet bloc, as amended by the Bush (R Conn.) amendment barring aid to any country unless the President determined that it was not dominated or controlled by international Communism. Agreed to 93-0 (SD 20-0; ND 39-0; R 34-0), Aug. 17, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amended amendment.

KV  
RC 149 -- S 1983. Gruening (D Alaska) amendment to establish an annual interest rate ceiling, at 5 percent above the rate charged by the Development Loan Fund, for relending of DLF funds in any recipient nation. Agreed to 74-16 (SD 16-5; ND 27-10; R 31-1), Aug. 18, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

KV  
RC 159 -- HR 7391. Authorize \$50 million over five years for acceleration of existing federal program of acquisition of "wetlands" as haven for migratory waterfowl. Passed 65-8 (SD 17-0; ND 26-1; R 22-7), Aug. 28, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV  
RC 168 -- 1703. Extend the Federal Airport Act and authorize appropriations of \$375 million over a five-year period, through June 30, 1965, for federal matching grants to state and local authorities for constructing and modernizing public airports. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to discontinue the FAA Administrator's contract authority to obligate funds by contract prior to appropriation. Rejected 9-73 (SD 1-17; ND 3-33; R 5-23), Aug. 31, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV  
RC 169 -- S 1703. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to reduce the total authorization in the bill from \$375 million to \$261 million. Rejected 10-72 (SD 1-17; ND 3-34; R 6-21), Sept. 1, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 175 -- S 174. Establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. Passage of the bill. Passed 78-8 (SD 20-1; ND 34-1; R 24-6), Sept. 6, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 179 -- S 2180. Establish a U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security. Passage of the bill establishing a Disarmament Agency within the State Department. Passed 73-14 (SD 13-8; ND 35-0; R 25-6), Sept. 8, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 180 -- Executives J and L, 87th Congress, 1st Session. Commercial treaties with Belgium and the Republic of Vietnam containing provisions to protect the property and interests of U.S. citizens and companies in those countries. Ratified 83-0 (SD 21-0; ND 35-0; R 27-0), Sept. 11, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 184 -- HR 2010. Amend and extend for two years the Mexican Farm Labor Program. Passage of the bill. Passed 76-9 (SD 19-3; ND 35-0; R 22-6), Sept. 11, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

KD RC 186 -- S 2393. Extend laws (PL 815, PL 874) providing federal aid to school districts "impacted" by federal activities. Monroney (D Okla.) amendment to extend the impacted areas programs and the National Defense Education Act for two years. Agreed to 80-7. (SD 23-0; ND 29-7; R 28-0), Sept. 12, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 198 -- HR 8444. Passage of the bill, establishing voting machinery to permit District of Columbia residents to participate in Presidential elections. Passed 66-6 (SD 14-5; ND 29-0; R 23-1), Sept. 19, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 203 -- Executives I and J, 86th Congress, 2nd session. Geneva Radio Regulations and International Telecommunication Convention, treaties signed in Geneva, Switzerland, on Dec. 21, 1959 and submitted submitted to the Senate in 1960 by President Eisenhower. Ratified 66-0 (SD 18-0; ND 26-0; R 22-0), Sept. 25, 1961. The President did not take a position on the treaties.

### House Votes (48)

KV RC 4 -- HR 4806. Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961, authorizing federal grants to the states for the temporary extension of unemployment benefits from regular state unemployment programs. Passed 392-30 (SD 101-2; ND 147-0; R 144-28), March 1, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 5 -- H Res 167. Authorize expenditure of \$331,000 by the House Un-American Activities Committee for the calendar year 1961. Adopted 412-6 (SD 103-0; ND 137-6; R 172-0), March 1, 1961. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

KV RC 6 -- HR 5188. Third Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1961. Fogarty (D R.I.) amendment to provide an additional \$29,990,000 for payments to school districts in impacted areas (principally those with federal installations.) Agreed to 339-62 (SD 92-9; ND 134-1; R 113-52), March 7, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

KV RC 11 -- HR 4806. Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961, authorizing federal advances to permit the states to extend unemployment insurance payments for up to 13 weeks beyond the regular payment period for workers who exhausted normal benefits during the recession. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 363-31 (SD 97-4; ND 137-0; R 129-27) March 22, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 13 -- HR 5000. Authorize appropriations of \$804,573,000 in fiscal 1962 for military construction. Passage of the bill. Passed 412-0 (SD 104-0; ND 145-0; R 163-0), March 23, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

KV RC 16 -- HR 3935. Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961. Passage of the bill as amended by Ayres (R Ohio) and Kitchin (D N.C.). Passed 341-78 (SD 63-41; ND 145-2; R 133-35), March 24, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 19 -- S 912. Create 10 new federal circuit court judgeships and 60 new district court judgeships. Passed 337-76 (SD 105-0; ND 145-0; R 87-76), April 9, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 20 -- HR 6027. Social Security Amendments of 1961, increasing minimum benefits for retired workers, permitting men as well as women to retire at age 62 with reduced benefits, increasing widows' benefits, liberalizing eligibility requirements and providing an increased payroll tax. Passed 400-14 (SD 104-0; ND 147-0; R 149-14), April 20, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 21 -- HR 6518. Appropriate \$500 million for the Inter-American Social and Economic Cooperation Program and \$100 million for the Chilean Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Program. Passed 329-83 (SD 77-26; ND 142-2; R 110-55), April 25, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 29 -- H Res 284. An open rule for debate on a bill (HR 4614) to establish in the Commerce Department an Office of International Travel and Tourism to encourage foreign residents to travel to the United States. Rule adopted 241-70 (SD 76-9; ND 88-4; R 77-57), May 16, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 30 -- H Con Res 226. Resolution favoring collective sanctions by the Organization of American States against the Castro Government of Cuba. Adopted 404-2 (SD 96-0; ND 142-1; R 166-1), May 17, 1961. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

KV RC 32 -- S 1852. Authorize appropriations of \$12,368,000,000 for procurement of aircraft, missiles and naval ships in fiscal 1962. Passed 402-0 (SD 95-0; ND 141-0; R 166-0), May 24, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 33 -- HR 1986. Repeal a provision of the Railway Mail Pay Act of 1916 that was intended to prevent railroads from charging higher rates for carrying non-first-class mail than for carrying express matter. Gross (R Iowa) motion to recommit the bill and add an amendment requiring the ICC to publish the difference in rates paid to the railroads by the Post Office Department and the REA Express for carrying the commodities of similar weight. Rejected 16-347 (SD 1-82; ND 6-122; R 9-143), May 25, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion.

KV RC 34 -- HR 7371. Appropriate \$751,300,050 for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies in fiscal 1962. Passed 256-71 (SD 42-34; ND 113-0; R 101-37), June 1, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

KV RC 36 -- HR 7444. Agriculture Department appropriations for fiscal 1962. Passage of the bill appropriating \$5,948,466,000 for the Agriculture Department and Commodity Credit Corporation. Passed 320-65 (SD 87-4; ND 133-7; R 100-54), June 6, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

KV RC 38 -- HR 7446. Tax Rate Extension Act of 1961. Passage of the bill extending for one year the current corporation tax rate, certain excise taxes, and the 10 percent taxes on local telephone service and passenger transportation. Passed 295-88 (SD 75-22; ND 128-5; R 92-61), June 8, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 42 -- HR 6765. Authorize U.S. acceptance of an amendment to the charter of the International Finance Corp., an affiliate of the World Bank, to permit the IFC to extend its investments in private companies in underdeveloped countries by acquiring capital stock. Passed 329-18 (SD 76-6; ND 124-2; R 129-10), June 19, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KV RC 43 -- HR 7712. Fourth Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1961, providing \$47,214,000 for the Departments of State, Justice, Treasury and Defense, of which \$32,204,000 in State Department funds was committed to pay the U.S. assessment for the UN action in the Congo. Passed 292-63 (SD 64-19; ND 127-0; R 101-44), June 19, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

KV RC 50 -- HR 7851. Defense appropriations for fiscal 1962. Passage of the bill, appropriating \$42,711,105,000 for the Depart-

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ment of Defense in fiscal 1962. Passed 412-0 (SD 99-0; ND 145-0; R 168-0), June 28, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 54 -- HR 187. Establish uniform procedures for federal court review of alien deportation and exclusion orders issued by the Justice Department. Passed under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required) 304-59 (SD 92-0; ND 65-57; R 147-2), July 10, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 55 -- HR 5786. Establish the Cape Cod National Seashore on the northern end of Cape Cod, Mass. Passed under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required) 278-82 (SD 80-12; ND 118-2; R 80-68), July 10, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 56 -- H J Res 435. Authorize commemoration in 1962 of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture. Passed under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required) 367-12 (SD 102-0; ND 119-1; R 146-11), July 17, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 57 -- HR 2555. Provide for advance pay for civilian government employees evacuated in cases of emergency in overseas areas or within the United States. Passed under suspension of the rules, (two thirds majority required) 285-87 (SD 89-7; ND 115-5; R 81-75), July 17, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 58 -- HR 6874. Authorize fiscal 1962 appropriations of \$1,784,300,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 354-59 (SD 101-4; ND 140-2; R 113-53), July 20, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 62 -- HR 8302. Appropriate for fiscal 1961 \$883,359,000 for construction at military installations in the United States and abroad. Passed 409-0 (SD 100-0; ND 141-0; R 168-0), July 25, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 63 -- S J Res 120. Give the President discretionary authority to call up 250,000 members of the Ready Reserves and extend for 12 months the tours of duty of persons currently on active duty with the Armed Forces, for the purpose of meeting a possible crisis in Berlin or elsewhere. Passed 403-2 (SD 100-0; ND 139-0; R 164-2), July 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 64 -- S 2311. Authorize \$958,570,000 additional appropriations for aircraft, missiles and naval vessels to meet a possible crisis in Berlin or elsewhere. Passed 406-0 (SD 100-0; ND 139-0; R 167-0), Aug. 2, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 72 -- H Res 406. An open rule for debate on a bill (HR 6882) to provide a fourth Assistant Secretary of Labor, to handle problems of women in the labor force. Rule adopted 369-16 (SD 95-1; ND 129-1; R 145-14), Aug. 9, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 74 -- HR 7851. Defense appropriation bill for fiscal 1962, appropriating \$46,662,556,000 for the armed forces and civil defense. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 383-0 (SD 95-0; ND 130-0; R 158-0), Aug. 10, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 75 -- HR 8400. Act for Peace and Mutual Progress With Justice and Freedom for All (1961 foreign aid authorization). Passed 287-140 (SD 55-53; ND 140-10; R 92-77), Aug. 18, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 76 -- HR 8384. Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to make airplane hijacking a federal offense punishable by imprisonment or death and to provide penalties under federal law for other crimes committed in commercial aircraft. Passage of the bill. Passed 374-5 (SD 98-0; ND 128-5; R 148-0), Aug. 21, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 77 -- HR 7763. Authorize planning for United States participation in the World's Fair scheduled for 1964 and 1965 in New York City. Passage of the bill. Passed 353-42 (SD 95-6; ND 137-1; R 121-35), Aug. 22, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 81 -- HR 7176. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program. Passed 337-3 (SD 82-0; ND 116-0; R 139-3), Aug. 28, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 82 -- HR 8773. Increase readjustment payments to armed forces Reserve personnel involuntarily released from active duty. Passed 394-0 (SD 96-0; ND 135-0; R 163-0), Aug. 29, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 86 -- S Con Res 34. Resolution stating the sense of Congress as opposed to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations and to U.S. recognition of Communist China. Adopted 395-0 (SD 98-0; ND 137-0; R 160-0), Aug. 31, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 90 -- HR 9000. Two-year extension of federal aid to schools in federally impacted areas (PL 815, PL 874) and of the National Defense Education Act. Passed under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required) 378-32 (SD 99-3; ND 122-20; R 157-9), Sept. 6, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 92 -- HR 8666. Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 consolidating and expanding U.S. educational and cultural exchange programs. Passed 329-66 (SD 62-35; ND 132-3; R 135-28), Sept. 6, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 96 -- HR 9076. Public Works appropriation bill for fiscal 1962. Passage of the bill. Passed 378-31 (SD 99-0; ND 144-1; R 135-30), Sept. 13, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 98 -- HR 8102. Extend the Federal Airport Act. Harris (D Ark.) motion to amend the Senate version of the bill by limiting extension of the Act to three years, and authorized appropriations, without contract authority, to \$225 million. Agreed to 398-4 (SD 100-0; ND 133-4; R 165-0), Sept. 13, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 99 -- HR 7500. Peace Corps Act. Passed 288-97 (SD 67-28; ND 139-1; R 82-68), Sept. 14, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 102 -- S 2393. Two-year extension of federal aid to schools in impacted areas (PL 815, PL 874) and of the National Defense Education Act. Passed under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required) 342-18 (SD 88-1; ND 115-9; R 139-8), Sept. 18, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 103 -- S 1459. Increase the amounts of longevity step pay increases for postal workers and make the workers eligible after shorter service. Passed 362-4 (SD 89-0; ND 128-0; R 145-4), Sept. 18, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 104 -- HR 5751. Publicize the dissemination of Communist propaganda through the mails. Passed 369-2 (SD 90-0; ND 129-1; R 150-1), Sept. 18, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 106 -- HR 7377. Amend the Classification Act of 1949 to increase the number of "supergrade" positions under Civil Service. Passed 305-53 (SD 71-15; ND 128-1; R 106-37), Sept. 18, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 107 -- S 2180. Establish a U.S. Arms Control Agency. Passed 290-54 (SD 73-15; ND 121-1; R 96-38), Sept. 19, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 108 -- HR 7500. Peace Corps Act. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 253-79 (SD 60-24; ND 118-0; R 75-55), Sept. 21, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 113 -- HR 9118. Establish a U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 253-50 (SD 64-15; ND 114-1; R 75-34), Sept. 23, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 115 -- HR 9033. Foreign Assistance Appropriation Act for fiscal 1962. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 192-81 (SD 36-32; ND 104-7; R 52-42), Sept. 26, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

## Partisan and Nonpartisan Voting Scores

### House Partisan, Nonpartisan Scores -- 1961

1. PARTISAN SUPPORT, 1961. Percentage of 40 House "partisan" roll calls in 1961 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with his party majorities. (Partisan roll calls are those on which a majority of voting Northern Democrats and a majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed a majority of voting Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Partisan Support and Partisan Opposition scores.)
  
2. PARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1961. Percentage of 40 House "partisan" roll calls in 1961 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with his party majorities.
  
3. NONPARTISAN SUPPORT, 1961. Percentage of 48 "nonpartisan" roll calls in 1961 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with majorities of voting Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats and Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
  
4. NONPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1961. Percentage of 48 "nonpartisan" roll calls in 1961 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with majorities of voting Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats and Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

#### HEADNOTE

\*Not eligible for all votes during period of study.

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>HAWAII</b>					<b>PARTISAN, NONPARTISAN SCORES - 1961</b>					
3 Andrews	73	28	83	17	19 Hollifield	88	3	75	0	AL Inouye	83	3	96	0	
1 Boykin	73	8	67	0	17 King	98	0	94	2	<b>IDaho</b>	93	3	94	0	
7 Elliott	100	0	100	0	26 Roosevelt	75	0	71	6	2 Harding	88	0	77	4	
2 Grant	71*	3*	71	10	16 Bell	80	10	71	8	<b>ILLINOIS</b>					
9 Huddleston	83	15	92	4	21 Hiestand	90	3	52	40	25 Gray	90	0	81	0	
8 Jones	95	3	90	0	18 Hosmer	53	15	75	6	21 Mack	85	15	96	4	
5 Rains	60	0	63	0	24 Lipscomb	90	3	67	31	24 Price	98	3	90	2	
4 Roberts	48	3	56	2	15 McDonough	73	0	67	6	23 Shipley	95	3	90	6	
8 Selden	95	5	96	2	25 Rousselot	90	3	52	40	16 Anderson	83	8	58	29	
<b>ALASKA</b>					20 Smith	80	13	56	35	17 Arends	75	18	71	10	
AL Rivers	90	5	94	2	<b>COLORADO</b>					19 Chipperfield	73	13	85	2	
<b>ARIZONA</b>					4 Aspinall	93	0	98	0	20 Findley	80	8	60	31	
2 Udall M.	89*	7*	84*	5*	1 Rogers	90	8	98	2	14 Hoffman	90	8	44	44	
1 Rhodes	78	13	81	19	3 Chenoweth	48	53	100	0	15 Mason	55	8	40	31	
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					2 Dominic	73	23	81	8	18 Michel	65	18	56	27	
5 Alford	30	45	52	25	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					22 Springer	58	33	85	0	
1 Gathings	80	18	85	13	1 Daddario	78	10	94	2	<b>Chicago Cook County</b>					
4 Harris	95	5	90	6	3 Gajimo	93	8	81	6	1 Dawson	90	0	75	4	
2 Mills	98	3	94	4	AL Kowalski	95	5	92	4	12 Finnegan	93	3	98	2	
6 Norrell C.	42*	13*	55*	13*	5 Monagan	73	15	85	0	5 Kluczynski	90	0	73	6	
3 Trimble	95	3	96	0	2 Seely-Brown	68	30	98	0	7 Libonati	75	5	83	6	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					4 Sibal	80	18	94	0	3 Murphy	100	0	94	2	
7 Cohelan	85	15	92	2	<b>DELAWARE</b>					6 O'Brien	98	3	98	2	
14 Hagen	90	10	92	2	2 Bennett	93	18	98	2	2 O'Hara	95	5	96	4	
2 Johnson	95	0	85	0	4 Fascell	83	10	85	6	11 Pucinski	100	0	98	2	
11 McFall	95	5	100	0	7 Haley	30	70	69	31	8 Rostenkowski	93	0	79	4	
1 Miller C.	83	8	88	4	5 Herlong	50	33	81	6	9 Yates	93	3	90	6	
8 Miller G.P.	85	3	90	2	8 Matthews	88	13	92	8	13 Church	88	13	88	6	
3 Moss	93	0	92	0	6 Rogers	68	33	90	10	10 Collier	78	13	73	13	
29 Sound	88	0	81	0	3 Sikes	80	20	90	2	4 Derwinski	78	18	63	21	
5 Shelley	70	5	65	0	1 Cramer	73	10	81	0	<b>INDIANA</b>					
27 Sheppard	58	10	65	2	<b>GEORGIA</b>					3 Brademas	93	3	90	0	
12 Sisk	98	0	94	2	8 Blitch	38	20	52	10	8 Denton	98	3	100	0	
6 Baldwin	63	38	100	0	5 Davis J.C.	33	53	56	23	1 Madden	90	3	83	2	
10 Gabser	80	15	94	2	7 Davis J.W.	78	15	92	6	5 Roush	88*	8*	94*	3*	
4 Mailliard	68	25	92	2	4 Flynt	35	33	67	15	4 Adair	82*	13*	79	6	
13 Teague	80	10	81	2	3 Forrester	58	33	79	17	7 Bray	73	23	88	13	
28 Urt	84*	11*	40	40	1 Hagan	78	15	81	10	11 Bruce	90	8	52	44	
30 Wilson	80	5	71	4	9 Landrum	60	18	65	4	2 Halleck	68	18	79	4	
9 Younger	78	10	69	13	2 Pilcher	45	13	46	8	10 Harvey	73	15	71	17	<b>KENTUCKY</b>
<b>Los Angeles Co.</b>					10 Stephens	75	23	83	6	6 Roudebush	68	15	69	25	
22 Corman	80	8	88	8	6 Vinson	55	5	58	2	9 Wilson	83	8	65	29	
23 Doyle	90	10	100	0						<b>LOUISIANA</b>					

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		
6 Morrison	65	0	65	0	NEBRASKA	5 Beermann	88	10	48	42	5 Scott	48	38	88	8	
5 Passman	68	20	69	21	2 Cunningham	83	18	75	25	12 Taylor	78	20	94	4		
7 Thompson	43	5	42	2	4 Martin	78	10	50	31	11 Whitener	63	28	90	10		
3 Willis	63	8	77	4	1 Weaver	50	15	67	10	10 Jonas	90	10	69	29		
MAINE					NEVADA	AL Baring	75	13	73	13	NORTH DAKOTA	AL Nygaard	80	20	79	17
1 Garland	80	13	83	4	1 Merrow	78	10	77	4	AL Short	75	13	50	35		
3 McIntire	83	13	83	10	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2 Bass	40	50	83	2	OHIO	9 Ashley	80	5	73	6
2 Tupper	63	23	88	2		11 Daniels	93	5	92	2	11 Cook	88	0	79	0	
MARYLAND						13 Gallagher	73	5	92	2	20 Feighan	78	20	83	6	
2 Brewster	65	28	88	2		8 Joelson	85	13	94	6	18 Hays	80	3	96	0	
4 Fallon	75	5	96	0		10 Rodino	85	8	88	2	19 Kirwan	73	25	81	6	
7 Friedel	100	0	96	0		12 Addonizio	93	5	92	2	10 Moeller	88	10	96	2	
3 Garmatz	88	0	92	0		14 Daniels	73	5	92	2	21 Vanik	88	8	60	40	
1 Johnson	90	10	94	0		16 Dwyer	75	15	75	6	17 Ashbrook	63	23	81	0	
5 Lankford	93	8	90	0		18 Glenn	48	15	75	6	14 Ayres	83	8	73	23	
6 Mathias	70	30	98	0		22 Fahey	83	10	75	13	8 Betts	88	8	92	6	
MASSACHUSETTS						23 Frelenghuisen	75	20	94	0	22 Bolton	83	0	67	23	
2 Boland	90	10	100	0		25 Feighan	75	20	94	0	16 Bow	80	15	71	25	
13 Burke	90	10	100	0		26 Glenn	48	15	75	6	7 Brown	90	5	67	27	
4 Donohue	88	13	85	0		27 Harsha	63	8	69	6	2 Clancy	83	3	52	33	
7 Lane	85	15	100	0		28 Harsba	78	23	81	17	12 Devine	68	25	80	19	
8 Macdonald	73	8	75	0		29 Kilburn	50	3	21	10	5 Latta	88	10	75	19	
12 McCormack	93	8	96	0		30 Miller	70	10	81	15	23 Minishall	80	13	65	25	
11 O'Neill	83	8	75	0		31 O'Donnell	88	13	92	4	15 Moorehead	80	13	81	13	
3 Philbin	85	15	83	2		32 O'Farrell	85	0	56	33	13 Mosher	68	18	83	13	
6 Bates	78	23	92	6		33 Pacholski	85	8	77	17	4 Schenck	85	8	48	38	
1 Conte	75	25	94	2		34 Parnell	63	18	75	4	1 Scherer	85	8	48	38	
10 Curtis	60	30	88	6		35 Peiffer	80	10	77	0	OKLAHOMA	3 Albert	95	3	96	0
9 Keith	68	25	94	2		36 Reardon	80	18	100	0	2 Edmondson	88	8	100	0	
14 Martin	68	13	67	13		37 Stratton	73	23	98	0	5 Jarman	90	5	92	2	
5 Morse	73	23	90	0		38 Doolley	73	15	77	17	4 Steed	80	3	81	2	
MICHIGAN						39 Goodell	78	8	75	8	6 Wickershaw	95*	5*	94	21	
7 O'Hara	90	5	98	0		40 Kilburn	50	3	21	10	1 Belcher	73	18	69	21	
12 Bennett	48	40	75	15		41 Kilburn	93	3	79	21	OREGON	3 Green	63	8	60	13
18 Broomfield	78	13	83	6		42 Kilburn	70	13	92	4	2 Ullman	93	3	96	2	
10 Cederberg	60	5	75	13		43 Kilburn	80	10	88	6	4 Durso	70	18	85	13	
6 Chamberlain	80	10	92	4		44 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	1 Norblad	60	30	79	15	
5 Ford	70	10	71	8		45 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	PENNSYLVANIA	25 Clark	90	8	83	2
9 Grifin	68	20	81	2		46 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	21 Dent	63	20	83	2	
8 Harvey	68	10	81	8		47 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	11 Flood	95	5	94	0	
4 Hoffman	80	8	29	50		48 Kilburn	70	10	81	15	30 Holland	90	5	92	0	
3 Johansen	85	13	42	56		49 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	28 Moorhead	98	0	96	0	
11 Knox	80	13	71	15		50 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	26 Morgan	95	5	96	0	
2 Meader	85	13	77	17		51 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	14 Rhodes	95	5	96	0	
Detroit - Wayne County						52 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	15 Walter	63	13	83	2	
13 Diggs	78	0	75	8		53 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	29 Corbett	53	40	92	4	
15 Dingell	85	13	83	13		54 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	8 Curtin	73	28	92	4	
17 Griffiths	93	3	92	2		55 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	9 Dague	78	10	67	8	
16 Lesinski	83	0	85	0		56 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	12 Fenton	68	28	88	10	
1 Machowicz	94*	0*	83*	3*		57 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	27 Fulton	58	30	79	17	
14 Rabaut	42*	3*	35	0		58 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	21 Garrison	95	5	94	0	
MINNESOTA						59 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	22 Gavin	90	10	79	21	
8 Blatnik	85	0	81	0		60 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	19 Goodling	50	26	77	6	
4 Karth	90	3	83	2		61 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	24 Kearns	65	23	69	7	
5 Marshall	80	18	81	13		62 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	7 Milliken	77*	23*	95*	3*	
7 Andersen	70	23	77	15		63 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	16 Kunkel	55	40	69	2	
5 Judd	80	18	94	0		64 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	22 Saylor	72	25	96	4	
9 Langan	80	20	83	17		65 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	17 Schneebeil	75	25	96	4	
3 MacGregor	68	18	77	8		66 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	18 Scranton	82	18	90	8	
2 Nelsen	68	18	77	10		67 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	20 Van Zandt	58	40	96	0	
1 Quite	68	18	90	4		68 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	18 Whalley	73	25	92	0	
MISSISSIPPI						69 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	Philadelphia City	1 Barrett	83	3	88	0
1 Abernethy	53	33	71	19		70 Kilburn	73	5	63	19	2 Fogarty	98	3	96	0	
6 Colmer	25	45	52	17		71 Kilburn	83	0	73	2	3 Byrne	88	3	85	2	
3 Smith	98	0	81	4		72 Kilburn	55	0	48	2	4 Granahan	88	3	81	0	
2 Whitten	45	45	67	23		73 Kilburn	60	5	88	2	5 Green	78	3	85	2	
4 Williams	25	55	58	25		74 Kilburn	95	5	85	13	6 Nix	78	0	90	2	
5 Winstead	30	53	54	29		75 Kilburn	75	0	54	0	7 Toll	95	3	92	2	
MISSOURI						76 Kilburn	65	0	79	2	RHODE ISLAND	1 Barrett	83	3	88	0
5 Bolling	90	0	92	2		77 Kilburn	25	23	65	2	2 Fogarty	98	3	96	0	
9 Cannon	60	15	77	0		78 Kilburn	48	38	52	2	3 Byrne	88	3	81	0	
6 Hull	83	15	77	8		79 Kilburn	60	33	94	4	4 Granahan	88	3	85	2	
8 Ichord	75	8	85	6		80 Kilburn	73	18	81	10	5 Green	78	3	85	2	
10 Jones	55	23	67	2		81 Kilburn	100	0	48	52	6 Nix	78	0	90	2	
1 Korsten	100	0	98	2		82 Kilburn	95	20	81	6	7 Toll	95	3	92	2	
11 Moulder	69*	8*	63	2		83 Kilburn	85	5	75	6	RHODE ISLAND	1 St. Germain	73	18	81	0
4 Randall	93	3	90	0		84 Kilburn	75	3	65	0	2 Fogarty	60	20	77	0	
3 Sullivan	90	3	90	4		85 Kilburn	40	55	81	10	3 Byrne	98	3	85	2	
2 Curtis	68	10	69	15		86 Kilburn	45	55	81	10	4 Granahan	88	3	81	0	
7 Hall	58	5	29	29		87 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	5 Green	78	3	85	2	
MONTANA						88 Kilburn	63	30	85	8	6 Nix	40	50	69	25	
1 Olsen	93	8	98	2		89 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	RHODE ISLAND	1 St. Germain	73	18	81	0
2 Battin	70	20	67	23		90 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	2 Fogarty	60	20	77	0	
						91 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	3 Byrne	88	3	81	0	
						92 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	4 Granahan	88	3	81	0	
						93 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	5 Green	78	3	85	2	
						94 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	6 Nix	78	0	90	2	
						95 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	RHODE ISLAND	1 St. Germain	73	18	81	0
						96 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	2 Fogarty	60	20	77	0	
						97 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	3 Byrne	88	3	81	0	
						98 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	4 Granahan	88	3	81	0	
						99 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	5 Green	78	3	85	2	
						100 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	6 Nix	78	0	90	2	
						101 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	RHODE ISLAND	1 St. Germain	73	18	81	0
						102 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	2 Fogarty	60	20	77	0	
						103 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	3 Byrne	88	3	81	0	
						104 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	4 Granahan	88	3	81	0	
						105 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	5 Green	78	3	85	2	
						106 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	6 Nix	78	0	90	2	
						107 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	RHODE ISLAND	1 St. Germain	73	18	81	0
						108 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	2 Fogarty	60	20	77	0	
						109 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	3 Byrne	88	3	81	0	
						110 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	4 Granahan	88	3	81	0	
						111 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	5 Green	78	3	85	2	
						112 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	6 Nix	78	0	90	2	
						113 Kilburn	75	18	94	2	RHODE ISLAND	1 St. Germain				

## Partisan and Nonpartisan Voting Scores

### Senate Partisan, Nonpartisan Scores -- 1961

1. PARTISAN SUPPORT, 1961. Percentage of 75 Senate "partisan" roll calls in 1961 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with his party majorities. (Partisan roll calls are those on which a majority of voting Northern Democrats and a majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed a majority of voting Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Partisan Support and Partisan Opposition scores.)
2. PARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1961. Percentage of 75 Senate "partisan" roll calls in 1961 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with his party majorities.
3. NONPARTISAN SUPPORT, 1961. Percentage of 43 "nonpartisan" roll calls in 1961 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with majorities of voting Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats and Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.
4. NONPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1961. Percentage of 43 "nonpartisan" roll calls in 1961 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with majorities of voting Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats and Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

#### HEADNOTE

\*Not eligible for all votes during period of study.

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	PARTISAN, NONPARTISAN SCORES - 1961		
ALABAMA					INDIANA	79	4	81	2	NEBRASKA	93	7	58	30			
Hill	100	0	100	0	Hartke	72	9	65	12	Curtis	77	4	67	7			
Sparkman	96	0	91	2	Capehart					Hruska							
ALASKA					IOWA	80	9	74	19	Bible	84	12	91	5			
Bartlett	87	4	79	12	Hickenlooper	88	9	63	23	Cannon	80	15	93	0			
Gruening	76	5	60	9	KANSAS	36	16	63	2	NEW HAMPSHIRE	51	8	58	7			
Arizona					Schoeppel	69	12	70	16	Briggs	91	4	74	19			
Hayden	77	5	79	0	Kentucky	Cooper	40	33	79	2	Cotton						
Goldwater	79	0	40	30	Morton	60	21	63	12	Williams	76	11	86	7			
ARKANSAS					LOUISIANA	Ellender	69	17	77	16	Case	43	53	86	12		
Fulbright	69	7	67	9	Long	77	16	81	14	NEW MEXICO	61	11	72	5			
McClellan	49	40	77	19	MAINE	Muskie	88	5	84	5	Anderson	8	0	5	2		
CALIFORNIA					Smith	60	40	95	5	NEW YORK	Javits	40	59	79	12		
Engle	79	9	95	0	MARYLAND	Beall	71	15	84	2	Keating	65	32	84	16		
Kuchel	67	29	93	2	Butler	65	7	40	7	NORTH CAROLINA	Ervin	75	13	95	2		
COLORADO					Massachusetts	Smith	76	9	72	0	Jordan	79	12	86	5		
Carroll	91	8	86	7	Saltonstall	68	20	74	5	NORTH DAKOTA	Burdick	79	0	60	2		
Allott	73	9	60	5	MICHIGAN	Hart	81	8	84	5	Young	59	24	77	9		
CONNECTICUT					McNamara	96	3	88	5	OHIO	Lausche	27	67	67	28		
Dodd	61	19	77	5	MINNESOTA	Humphrey	92	0	91	2	Young	83	12	84	14		
Bush	69	16	72	14	McCarthy	68	1	70	2	OKLAHOMA	Kerr	73	1	70	2		
DELAWARE					Eastland	40	33	63	14	Monroney	84	11	88	2			
Boggs	77	21	86	12	Stennis	72	27	86	9	OREGON	Morse	76	5	65	16		
Williams	91	7	74	26	MISSISSIPPI	Clark	84	3	63	9	Neuberger	84	3	63	9		
FLORIDA					MISSOURI	Long	80	8	72	5	PENNSYLVANIA	Proxmire	81	17	65	35	
Holland	52	48	91	9	Symington	80	8	81	7	Scott	83	12	79	9			
Smathers	69	20	74	7	MONTANA	Mansfield	88	0	95	2	RHODE ISLAND	Pastore	83	13	95	2	
GEORGIA					Metcalfe	99	0	93	5	Pell	80	15	81	5			
Russell	45	40	60	21						WYOMING	Hickey	85	11	88	5		
Talmadge	63	29	74	21						McGee	89	0	81	2			
HAWAII																	
Long	83	5	88	0													
Fong	47	33	84	7													
IDAHO																	
Church	83	12	88	12													
Duorbsak	95	5	74	26													
ILLINOIS																	
Douglas	73	25	72	26													
Dirksen	77	5	70	7													

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

## ALBERT, BOLLING COMPETE FOR HOUSE MAJORITY LEADER

With election as House Speaker to succeed the late Sam Rayburn generally conceded to Rep. John W. McCormack (D Mass.), the current Majority Leader, speculation has centered on McCormack's successor as Democratic Floor Leader.

In separate announcements Nov. 19 and 20, Democratic Whip Carl Albert (Okla.) and Rep. Richard Bolling (Mo.) announced their candidacies for the Majority Leadership. The choice between the two men is expected to have a marked influence on the orientation of the Democratic party in the House in the years ahead. The Majority Leadership is also considered a stepping stone to the Speakership. All Speakers in the past 50 years have first served as Majority Leader. Rayburn served in the post for four years before becoming Speaker in 1940 -- the same year McCormack became Majority Leader. With McCormack becoming Speaker at age 70, the new Majority Leader could be in line for the Speakership within the foreseeable future.

Although both Albert and Bolling are from border states, Bolling is considered to be somewhat more liberal than Albert and more attuned to the Northern liberal political philosophy as expressed by McCormack. Albert, on the other hand, has a slightly more Southern outlook and could be expected to maintain Rayburn's conciliatory policy toward the Southern conservative bloc in the House.

As Majority Leader, Albert would probably carry on the present relatively loose party discipline and whip system favored by many Southern party leaders. Albert has been reported by some observers to have Administration support as the candidate most likely to be able to work effectively with the conservative wing of the party, although Bolling's personal philosophy may be somewhat closer to that of the President.

Critics of Albert, however, have alleged that he has not been able to produce a full turnout of Democratic votes on some important measures. One such issue cited by them was the loss of a teller vote on the compromise minimum wage bill. (Weekly Report p. 995)

Bolling could be expected to have the support of Northern and Western Democratic liberal Members, who are organized in the Democratic Study Group. In the past, members of this group have expressed dissatisfaction over the conservative party leadership and the loose party discipline. These liberal spokesmen feel Bolling would be able to work closely with McCormack in achieving tighter party discipline along a more liberal line.

Other Democratic leaders object to Bolling as Majority Leader because they feel his advocacy of a tighter, more liberal party line would alienate those Southern Congressmen essential to the passage of the Administration's program.

Observers see the Majority Leadership as crucial to Bolling's hopes of becoming Speaker after McCormack steps down. If Albert should become Majority Leader and later Speaker, Bolling's advancement in the House would probably come to a dead end and his friends

### Speaker Outlook

Majority Leader and Speaker pro tempore John W. McCormack seemed assured of being elected Speaker by the House Democrats when Congress convenes Jan. 10. Although there is some behind-the-scenes opposition to McCormack, his election is indicated because of the strong influence of tradition and seniority in the House.

McCormack, 70, has been in the House continuously since 1929 and Majority Leader or Minority Whip since 1940 when the late Sam Rayburn (D Texas) was elected Speaker. Every Speaker in the last 50 years was first Majority or Minority Leader of his party in the House.

Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala.), a Baptist, said Nov. 20 he was seriously considering running for Speaker against McCormack, a Catholic. If so, this would focus attention on past objections to McCormack's occasional sensitivity to the views of the Catholic hierarchy, as well as to the fact that the President of the United States and the Majority Leader of the Senate also are Catholics.

(For a history of the Speakership, see Weekly Report p. 1847.)

believe he would then turn to possible election to the Senate or Governorship or to a Presidential appointment.

### Voting Records

Bolling's and Albert's overall voting records show no essential differences. Their Administration Support and Opposition scores, which measure the percentage of times a Member supported the Presidential position on roll-call votes, were basically the same during the Eisenhower Administration and the first year of the Kennedy Administration. Since 1952 Bolling's and Albert's Party Unity and Party Opposition scores, which show the percentage of times a Member voted with or against the majority of his party on roll-call votes when his party opposed the stand taken by the majority of the opposition, have been relatively close. In the 1961 session of Congress, Albert's Party Unity score was 93 percent, and Bolling's was 90 percent.

Only in their Conservative Coalition Support and Opposition scores, which measure the percentage of times a Member supported or opposed the stand of Republicans and Southern Democrats when they formed a coalition against Northern Democrats on roll-call votes, does any notable difference appear between Bolling's and Albert's voting records. In the 86th Congress (1959-60), Bolling's Conservative Coalition Opposition score was 97 percent, while Albert's was only 60 percent. In the last session of Congress (87th Congress, 1st session), however, the Conservative Coalition Opposition score of both men was 78 percent.

In the last session of Congress, both men voted for a Larger Federal Role on all 10 roll calls involved in this study, for scores of 100 percent.

Several political differences between the two men become evident, however, when a study is made of key votes upon which Albert and Bolling have differed since they both have been in Congress. On eight roll calls since 1949, Bolling has supported certain civil rights measures and extension of federal power at the expense of the states, while Albert was in opposition on each of the votes. On three occasions Albert has voted for cuts in the Mutual Security program, while Bolling has opposed these cuts. In 1959 Albert voted for passage of the Landrum-Griffin Labor Reform bill, and Bolling opposed it. On three votes Bolling was for increased regulation of natural gas producers, while Albert opposed the measures.

### Key Votes

Following is a list, by year, of the key votes upon which Albert and Bolling have differed:

1961 -- Resolution disapproving the President's plan for reorganizing the Federal Communications Commission. Albert - yea; Bolling - nay.

1960 -- Amendment to Civil Rights Act of 1960 providing court-appointed referees to help Negroes vote. Albert - nay; Bolling - yea.

Amendment to restore \$200 million of \$400 million cut from President Eisenhower's request for military assistance under Mutual Security. Albert - nay; Bolling - yea.

1959 -- Passage of Landrum-Griffin Labor Reform Bill. Albert - yea; Bolling - nay. On the question of substituting the stricter Landrum-Griffin bill for the milder committee approved version, however, both men voted nay.

Bill to permit federal courts to strike down state laws under the preemption doctrine only if Congress has expressed its intent to preempt that field of legislation or if state and federal laws were in irreconcilable conflict. Albert - yea; Bolling - nay.

1958 -- Bill limiting federal court action similar to 1959 bill. Albert - yea; Bolling - nay.

1957 -- Amendment to Civil Rights Act providing

jury trials for those convicted of contempt of court in civil rights cases. Albert - yea; Bolling - nay.

Passage of Civil Rights Act of 1957. Albert - nay; Bolling - yea.

1956 -- Passage of Federal School Construction Aid Bill. Albert - nay; Bolling - yea.

Passage of Civil Rights bill. Albert - nay; Bolling - yea.

1955 -- Passage of bill exempting producers of natural gas from Public Utility regulations. Albert - yea; Bolling - nay.

1954 -- St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation establishment. Albert - nay; Bolling - yea.

1953 -- Mutual Security Act of 1954. Motion to recommit and delete certain funds. Albert - yea; Bolling - nay.

Passage of Hawaii statehood bill. Albert - nay; Bolling - yea.

Excess Profits Tax Extension. Motion to recommit and broaden the base period for calculation of excess profits by corporations. Albert - nay; Bolling - yea.

1952 -- Universal Military Training bill. Motion to recommit. Albert - yea; Bolling - nay.

1951 -- Mutual Security Act of 1951. Motion to recommit and cut funds. Albert - announced for; Bolling - nay.

Defense Production Act of 1951. Amendment to prohibit limitations of quantity of livestock processed for packing. Albert - yea; Bolling - nay. Amendment to prohibit roll-back of beef prices below ceiling of 90 percent of price received by producers on May 19, 1951. Albert - yea; Bolling - nay.

1950 -- Fair Employment Practices Act. Amendment to restrict powers of the Fair Employment Practices Commission. Albert - yea; Bolling - nay.

Bill to exempt producers of natural gas from Federal Power Commission regulation. Albert - yea; Bolling - nay.

Bill to extend federal rent control. Albert - nay; Bolling - yea.

1949 -- Veterans' pensions bill. Motion to recommit. Albert - nay; Bolling - yea.

Bill to abolish poll taxes in elections for federal offices. Albert - nay; Bolling - yea.

Bill to exempt natural gas producers from Federal Power Commission jurisdiction. Albert - yea; Bolling - nay.

### Albert, Bolling Voting Behavior Compared

VOTE STUDY	83rd CONGRESS		84th CONGRESS		85th CONGRESS		86th CONGRESS		87th CONGRESS FIRST SESSION	
	Albert	Bolling	Albert	Bolling	Albert	Bolling	Albert	Bolling	Albert	Bolling
ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT	37%	51%	65%	67%	70%	71%	46%	49%	91%	94%
ADMINISTRATION OPPOSITION	44	37	33	29	26	25	47	39	5	0
PARTY UNITY	85	87	89	94	84	84	88	80	93	90
PARTY OPPOSITION			10	3	9	7	7	2	2	4
CONSERVATIVE COALITION SUPPORT							33	3	22	13
CONSERVATIVE COALITION OPPOSITION							60	97	78	78
LARGER FEDERAL ROLE							92	100	100	100
SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE							8	0	0	0
VOTING PARTICIPATION	86	84	97	97	95	92	95	84	97	92
ON THE RECORD	88	86	98	99	97	97	98	99	100	100

**ROCKEFELLER DIVORCE**

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) and his wife, the former Mary Todhunter Clark, Nov. 17 announced that they have agreed to a legal separation and "subsequent decree of divorce" after 31 years of marriage. A spokesman for the family said that the divorce will be obtained outside New York State, which recognizes only adultery as grounds for divorce. The spokesman said it would be "reasonable to assume" that Mrs. Rockefeller would seek the divorce and that the agreement between the couple had been reached on an "amicable" basis.

There have been conflicting reports as to who took the initiative for the divorce. The New York Post Nov. 18 said Mrs. Rockefeller initiated the action and Rockefeller had "hoped to the last minute" to dissuade her. The New York Times Nov. 19 reported that Mrs. Rockefeller was said to have "agreed to the separation -- reluctantly."

The divorce could have repercussions on Rockefeller's political future. He is an announced candidate for re-election as Governor in 1962, and is considered a leading contender for the GOP Presidential nomination in 1964. Republican National Chairman William E. Miller Nov. 18 said that the divorce was "a personal matter" and there was "nothing involved that would reflect on his moral character or integrity." Miller said he expected that if Rockefeller "seeks re-election, he will get it." Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), another possible candidate for the GOP Presidential nomination, Nov. 18 said he "wouldn't even want to get into the political ramifications, if any exist."

Only three times in history have divorced men run for President with major party endorsements. James M. Cox (D) ran for President in 1920 and Adlai Stevenson (D) ran in 1952 and 1956; in all three cases they were unsuccessful. Two Presidents, Andrew Jackson and Warren G. Harding, were married to divorcees.

**RELATED DEVELOPMENT --** Rockefeller's youngest son, Michael, 23, Nov. 19 was reported missing from a Harvard University anthropological expedition in Netherlands New Guinea. Rockefeller Nov. 20 departed for New Guinea to aid in the search for his son.

**GOP SOUTHERN CONFERENCE**

Republicans meeting at a Southern States Regional Conference in Atlanta Nov. 17-18 predicted substantial Southern gains for the party in the 1962 and 1964 elections. Southern Republican leaders, however, remained undecided as to whether they should appeal to the Southern segregationist vote and abandon the Negro vote to the Democrats.

Republican National Chairman William E. Miller Nov. 17 told a news conference that the Republicans "don't think the people of the South want to prolong the one-party system." Earlier, Miller said he was confident "that we are entering a period when the South will make its biggest Republican gain in history."

Rep. Bob Wilson (R Calif.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Nov. 17 said the GOP expects to pick up 8 to 10 Southern House seats in the 1962 elections. He said the Republicans expect to gain two seats in Florida, one in Georgia, one in Louisiana, one in Texas and one or two in North Carolina. Wilson said the GOP might be able to win additional seats in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and a second seat in Georgia.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) Nov. 18 told the conference Republicans could not "outpromise the Democrats" in seeking Negro support. "I wouldn't like to see my party assume that it is the role of the Federal Government to enforce integration of the schools," Goldwater said.

In reply to President Kennedy's recent attacks on extremism on the far left and right, Goldwater said the President had only to look around his own Administration to find the "champion extremists.... The real extremists are the people to the left, the socialists in the Kennedy Administration," Goldwater said. (Weekly Report p. 1903)

A number of Southern Republican leaders adhere to Goldwater's theory that it is unwise to seek the Negro vote at the expense of the conservative white voters who make up much of the growing Republican strength in the South. William E. Cobb, North Carolina state Republican chairman, said that "we are saying publicly that the Negro vote in North Carolina and the Democratic party are synonymous."

Other Southern GOP leaders, however, warned that ignoring the Negro vote and appealing to segregationist sentiment could have serious future consequences for the Republican party in the South. Robert R. Snodgrass, National Committeeman for Georgia, told the conference that "sooner or later there are going to be 2,000,000 Negro voters in Georgia and majority of them will vote Republican." Fifty Negroes were among the 750 persons at an integrated campaign dinner sponsored by the Georgia GOP in Atlanta Nov. 17. Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara had spoken to a strictly segregated Democratic dinner in Atlanta Nov. 11.

**ILLINOIS REDISTRICTING**

In a compromise agreement reached after months of protracted debate and negotiations between the parties, the Illinois General Assembly Nov. 22 approved a Congressional redistricting plan reducing the state from 25 to 24 seats. The bill merged the downstate districts of Reps. Peter F. Mack Jr. (D) and Paul Findley (R) into a politically Doubtful district; merged the districts of Chicago Democrats Sidney R. Yates and Edward R. Finnegan, still Safe Democratic; altered the lines of Democrat Roman C. Pucinski's district to make it Doubtful; and added a new Safe Republican district Northwest of Chicago. A likely net result of the redistricting would be a new delegation of 12 Democrats, 12 Republicans. The current balance is 14-11 in favor of the Democrats. CQ will carry a full report in a forthcoming Weekly Report.

(Continued on next page)

The General Assembly's action appeared to preclude another House term for Rep. Noah M. Mason (R), who Nov. 14 had announced he would not seek re-election if the Assembly reached agreement on a redistricting plan.

## TEXAS SPECIAL ELECTION

Texas Gov. Price Daniel (D) Nov. 8 set Dec. 16 as the date for a special election to fill the House seat of Rep. Frank Ikard (D 13th District). Ikard on the same day announced his resignation from the House effective Dec. 15 to accept a \$50,000-a-year lobbying job with the American Petroleum Institute. (Weekly Report p. 1840)

The special election will be held under the new Texas election law which requires a run-off election if no candidate receives an absolute majority of the votes. In the event this happens, the Governor is required to set a date for a run-off election at least 30 days after the first election.

Five candidates filed for the seat: State District Judge Graham Purcell (D) of Wichita Falls; District Attorney Jack Hightower (D) of Vernon; James Horaney (D) of Archer City; State Rep. Vernon Stewart (D) of Wichita Falls; and Joe Bailey Meissner Jr. (R) of Wichita Falls.

Hightower and Purcell are the leading candidates, with Hightower given a slight edge, according to Texas observers. Although Meissner is expected to have the support of the vigorous Republican state organization and Sen. John G. Tower (R Texas), he will have slight chance for a win in the strongly Democratic district. Ex-Sen. William A. Blakley (D Texas) carried all 19 counties of the district in his May 27 losing race against Tower.

## STATE BRIEFS

**ARIZONA** -- Phoenix Mayor Sam Mardian Jr. Nov. 14 led the Charter Government ticket and its City manager-council system to a seventh two-year term over W. Buckner Hanner, candidate of the conservative Stay American Committee, who had charged the manager-council system was a tool for a Communist plot to take control of municipal governments. Complete unofficial returns gave Mardian 32,719 votes to Hanner's 13,056.

**CONNECTICUT** -- A. Searle Pinney Nov. 14 was elected Republican State Chairman by a vote of 39-32 over James E. Bent, to fill the post left vacant by the Nov. 11 resignation of former U.S. Rep. Edwin H. May Jr., who is seeking the Republican nomination for Governor. Pinney's election was considered a victory for John Alsop, who is opposing May for the nomination. May had supported Bent for the chairmanship. (Weekly Report p. 1819)

Rep. Frank Kowalski (D At-large) Nov. 17 announced he would seek the Democratic senatorial nomination to run in 1962 for the seat now held by Sen. Prescott Bush (R).

**KENTUCKY** -- Unofficial complete returns from the Nov. 7 elections showed 29 Democrats and 9 Republicans elected to the State Senate. The current line-up: 30 Democrats, 8 Republicans. Results for the House showed 74 Democrats and 26 Republicans elected. The current House line-up: 80 Democrats, 20 Republicans. (Weekly Report p. 1824)

**MARYLAND** -- Gov. J. Millard Tawes (D) Nov. 21 announced he would be a candidate for re-election in

1962. Other announced candidates for the Democratic nomination are George P. Mahoney, a Baltimore contractor and perennial candidate for state-wide office, and David Hume, former Democratic state treasurer. The most likely Republican candidate is former Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin.

**MICHIGAN** -- Louis C. Rabaut Jr. (D), son of the late Congressman, and Harold M. Ryan (D), state Senate Minority Leader, Nov. 21 announced their candidacies for the House seat vacated by the death of Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D 14th District). (Weekly Report p. 1875) Gov. John B. Swainson (D) has not yet set dates for the primary and special elections to fill the seat. In the Sept. 12 elections for delegates to the state Constitutional convention from the normally safe Democratic district, Rabaut Jr. was narrowly defeated by a conservative Republican, Rockwell T. Gust Jr.

**MISSOURI** -- Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D) has told friends he does not plan to seek re-election in 1962, according to a Nov. 21 Associated Press report. A Missouri redistricting law placed Moulder in a disadvantageous district. (Weekly Report p. 1209, 1273)

**NEBRASKA** -- Former Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton Nov. 17 announced he will seek the Republican gubernatorial nomination. He will oppose Republican State Chairman Charles Thorne in the May 15 primary. Incumbent Gov. Frank B. Morrison (D) is expected to seek re-election in 1962.

**NEW YORK** -- Rep. John Taber (R 36th District), 81, Nov. 20 announced he would not seek re-election in 1962. A member of the House since 1922, Taber said he intended to practice law in Auburn, N.Y., his home. His district was altered substantially in redistricting. (Weekly Report p. 1868) Succeeding Taber as ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee will be Rep. Ben F. Jensen (Iowa).

**New York City** -- Rep. John H. Ray (R 15th District), 75, announced he would not seek re-election in 1962. He said his decision was caused by the difficulty of serving his combined Staten Island-Brooklyn district. The New York redistricting law gave Ray's district Staten Island and the Marine Park section of Brooklyn instead of the Bay Ridge area. (Weekly Report p. 1868)

Correction of an error in the unofficial returns for the Nov. 7 New York City Mayor election gave Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) an additional 5,000 Democratic votes and increased his winning vote to 1,239,533, or 51.0 percent of the vote. Wagner's plurality over Louis J. Lefkowitz (R) was increased to 402,980. (Weekly Report p. 1826)

**TEXAS** -- Gov. Price Daniel (D) Nov. 18 called a special election for Dec. 23 to fill the 4th District House seat vacated by the death of Speaker Sam Rayburn. Daniel said he had acted promptly "due to the fact that this is the last day on which to call an election in time to prevent the district from being without representation for much of the next session of Congress." At least four men were considered likely candidates: Speaker of the state House of Representatives Jim Turman (D) of Gober; state Sen. Ray Roberts of McKinney (D); state Rep. Charles Hughes (D) of Sherman; and attorney Bob Slagle (D) of Sherman, who was former campaign manager for Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas). If no candidate gets an absolute majority in the regular election, the Governor must call a special run-off election for the top two candidates at least 30 days after the first election.

## LOBBIES REPORT NEARLY \$2 MILLION SPENT IN SIX MONTHS

A total of 274 lobby organizations reported spending \$1,824,490.05 in attempting to influence legislation during the first half of 1961.

Congressional Quarterly arrived at this total by checking all the lobby spending reports filed between Jan. 1 and July 20, 1961. The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 requires organizations to file financial reports by the tenth day of the month following the end of the quarter with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House showing how much they spent to influence legislation. The amount spent by pressure groups during the first half of 1961 exceeded by about \$9,000 the \$1,814,694.00 spent during the same period in 1960. (1960 Almanac p. 659)

The Act requires spending reports to be filed by anybody who "directly or indirectly, solicits, collects or receives money or any thing of value to be used principally to aid, or the principal purpose of which person is to aid, in the accomplishment of any of the following purposes: (a) the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S.; (b) to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S." However, a 1954 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *U.S. v. Harriss* (347 US 612) limited the lobby law's applicability to "direct communication with Members of Congress."

The vagueness of the Act on what actually constitutes lobby spending permits pressure groups to decide for themselves what they shall report as expenditures. During the first half of 1961, 91 organizations which filed reports in the first quarter did not file them in the second, and another 58 organizations reported that they had spent nothing in either quarter. Some organizations include office expenses (secretarial expenses, mail and communications etc.) as money spent to influence legislation. Other organizations file only a small portion of their operating costs as lobbying expenses.

Some organizations, the National Assn. of Manufacturers and the Americans for Democratic Action among them, do not file spending reports on the ground that their "principal purpose" is not to influence legislation.

### AMA Top Spender

The heaviest spender during the first half of 1961 was the American Medical Assn. The AMA reported spending \$146,894.40, largely in opposing President Kennedy's proposals for medical care for the aged through Social Security. (Weekly Report p. 723)

A difference of nearly \$80,000 separated the remainder of the big spenders from the AMA. The AFL-CIO spent \$67,960.35 for second place; the American Farm Bureau Federation was third with \$57,520 and the American Legion was fourth with \$55,376.45. Two new organizations became members of the top 20 spenders: The National Assn. of Chain Drug Stores, which spent \$27,335.44 in attempting to get Congress to repeal the

### Top 20 Spenders

The top 20 of the 274 organizations filing lobby spending reports during the first half of 1961 are listed below, with comparative figures for 1960. All listed expenses in excess of \$25,000.

Organization	First Half 1961	First Half 1960
American Medical Assn.	\$146,894.40	46,102.83
AFL-CIO	67,960.35	62,881.55
American Farm Bureau Federation	57,520.00	50,338.00
American Legion	55,376.45	33,468.88*
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	49,224.38	38,144.13
National Farmers Union	45,425.66	37,253.92
National Education Assn.	39,164.97	77,913.26
U.S. Savings and Loan League	38,128.74	35,071.12
American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies	35,701.59	21,792.65*
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge 44 (AFL-CIO)	35,168.86	39,374.67
National Assn. of Electric Companies	30,744.92	23,079.48
National Federation of Post Office Clerks	30,714.90	48,909.41
American Hospital Assn.	30,493.62	26,391.28
National Rivers and Harbors Congress	30,072.89	31,249.06
Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy	29,826.18	30,226.49
National Reclamation Assn.	27,682.35	22,887.13
National Assn. of Chain Drug Stores	27,335.44	None
National Coordinating Committee For Export Credit Guarantee	27,022.52	None
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	26,482.66	55,809.87
National Federation of Federal Employees	25,934.69	10,835.03

\*First quarter only.

excise tax of toilet preparations, and the National Coordinating Committee For Export Credit Guarantee, which spent \$27,022.52 in lobbying for the creation of an American Export Credit Corporation. The National Coordinating Committee had some success as part of their objectives were incorporated in PL 87-311 (S 2325), the Export-Import Bank Act. (Weekly Report p. 1578)

## 274 LOBBY GROUPS LIST SPENDING FOR FIRST HALF OF 1961

Following is a list of 274 registered lobby groups which filed spending reports for lobby activities during the first six months of 1961, and the amounts, if any, which each reported spending. The organizations are divided into six categories; Business, Citizens, Employee and Labor, Farm, Military and Veterans and Professional. Many groups were late in reporting; an asterisk following an organization's name indicates that it filed a spending report for the first quarter of 1961 only. All others reported at the end of the second quarter. Groups not filing reports in either quarter are not listed.

### Business Groups

Aerospace Industries Assn. of America Inc.	\$ 8,872.69
Aetna Casualty and Surety Co.	172.32*
Agricultural Insurance Co.	198.33*
Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn.	122.40
Air Freight Forwarders Assn.	None
Air Transport Assn. of America	7,861.34
American Automobile Assn.	None*
American Cotton Manufacturers Institute Inc.	8,482.17*
American Eagle Insurance Co.	301.73*
American Gas Assn.	None*
American Home Assurance Co.	60.35*
American Hotel Assn.	None
American Life Convention	19.20
American Merchant Marine Institute Inc.	1,862.29*
American Paper and Pulp Assn.	None
American Petroleum Institute	24,242.00
American Pulpwood Assn.	None
American Re-Insurance Co.	11.32*
American Retail Federation	14,127.70
American Short Line Railroad Assn.	5,603.56
American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies	35,701.59
American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee	None
American Textile Machinery Assn.	None
American Thrift Assembly	9,615.38*
American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc.	24,197.43

### Breakdown by Category

Here are the number of organizations reporting and the total amount spent in each of the group classifications of lobby interests:

Category	Number Reporting	Amount Reported
Business	147	\$ 721,795.33
Citizens	45	195,155.51
Employee and Labor	35	399,552.14
Farm	21	186,548.41
Military and Veterans	10	73,105.41
Professional	16	248,333.25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>\$1,824,490.05</b>

American Trucking Assns. Inc.	\$49,224.38
American Warehousemen's Assn.	None
Arkansas Railroad Committee	1,503.12
Armored Carrier Corp.	15.00
Associated General Contractors of America Inc.	None
Associated Third Class Mail Users	7,652.88
Assn. of American Railroads	12,665.19
Assn. of Casualty and Surety Companies	4,779.80
Assn. of Oil Pipe Lines	None
Assn. of Stock Exchange Firms	363.54
Assn. of Western Railways	19,731.60
Atlantic Gulf and Great Lakes Shipbuilding Assn.	3,318.47*
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.	119.26*
Atlantic Refining Co.	2,500.00
Bankers and Shippers Inc.; Jersey Insurance Co. of New York; Pacific Insurance Co. of New York	19.80*
Boston Insurance Co.; Old Colony Insurance Co.	75.43*
Bryant, Campbell, McCormick and Danielson	644.40*
Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn.	613.69
Camden Fire Insurance Assn.; St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co.; Security Insurance Co. of New Haven; Phoenix Insurance Co. of Hartford	184.82*
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	None*
Cities Service Petroleum Inc.	90.00*
Classroom Periodical Publishers Assn.	None
Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee	None*
Colorado Railroad Assn.	1,516.12
Committee on Cooperative Advertising Committee for a Study of Revenue Bond Financing	1,655.76
Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries Inc.	5,785.08
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	None
Eastern Meatpackers Assn. Inc.	905.38*
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.	107.94
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn.	150.86*
Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.	None
Gypsum Assn.	158.95
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.; New York Underwriters Insurance Co.; Northwestern Fire and Marine Insurance Co.; Citizens Insurance Co.	7,950.00
Health Insurance Assn. of America	84.80*
Home Insurance Co.	1,577.13
Home Manufacturers Assn.	66.39*
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America	1,000.00*
Institute of Industrial Launderers	44.80
Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc.	None*
Insurance Company of North America	9.66
Interstate Manufacturers Assn.	214.98*
Iron Ore Lessors Associates Inc.	8.50
Lake Carriers Assn.	1,849.44
Life Insurance Assn. of America	None*
Linen Supply Institute of Greater Washington	11,173.08
Manufacturing Chemists' Assn. Inc.	2,536.54*
	4,950.00

Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade	None	Serta Associates Inc.	\$ 215.80
Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation	\$ 10,917.16	Silver Users Assn.	1,901.97
National Associated Businessmen Inc.	1,455.17*	Six Agency Committee	8,524.70
National Assn. of Chain Drug Stores	27,335.44	Small Business Tax Conference	4,705.40*
National Assn. of Direct Selling Companies	80.00	Southern Pine Industry Committee	1,238.78*
National Assn. of Electric Companies	30,744.92	Southern States Industrial Council	17,799.43
National Assn. of Frozen Food Packers	None	Southwest Peanut Shellers' Assn.	150.00*
National Assn. of Home Builders	16,200.08	Spring Air Co.	2,775.47*
National Assn. of Insurance Agents Inc.	15,644.64	Structural Clay Products Industry	
National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers	None	Depletion Committee	4,885.17
National Assn. of Motor Bus Owners	420.89	Trade Relations Council of the U.S. Inc.	None
National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks	1,628.45	Transportation Assn. of America	None
National Assn. of Plumbing Contractors	None	Union Producing Co. and United Gas Pipe Line Co.	2,360.28
National Assn. of Postmasters of the U.S.	1,575.00*	United States-Japan Trade Council	360.00*
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards	10,943.13*	United States Savings and Loan League	38,128.74
National Assn. of Travel Organizations	1,365.00	United States Trust Co. of New York	None
National Automobile Dealers Assn.	18,321.75	Universal Insurance Co. of New Jersey	33.94*
National Business Publications, Inc.	None	Western States Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	9.20*
National Canners Assn.	8,845.61*	Wherry Housing Assn.	9,252.40*
National Coal Assn.	None	Zantop Air Transport Inc.	117.66
National Coal Policy Conference Inc.	10,731.17	Zimring, Gromfine and Stearnstein	None*
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	13,355.03*		
National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations	None		
National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Assns. Inc.	None		
National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation	1,907.69		
National Coordinating Committee for Export Credit Guarantee	27,022.52		
National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Assn.	None	American Cancer Society	6,711.86*
National Cotton Council of America	11,576.98	American Civil Liberties Union Inc.	1,989.25*
National Council on Business Mail	918.98	American Israel Public Affairs Committee	4,969.48
National Economic Council Inc.	3,028.99	American Justice Assn. Inc.	50.00
National Electrical Contractors Assn.	None	American Parents Committee Inc.	4,972.68
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn.	6,400.68	American Yugoslav Claims Committee	289.04*
National Federation of Independent Business Inc.	13,122.17*	Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, N.M.	None
National Food Brokers Assn.	2,199.00	Area Employment Expansion Committee	1,342.36
National Independent Meat Packers Assn.	4,227.80	Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation	1,073.14*
National League of Insured Savings Assns.	3,090.65	Bulgarian Claims Committee	32.02*
National Limestone Institute Inc.	5,119.00	Charitable Contributors Assn.	3,285.26
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.	6,304.23	Christian Amendment Movement	7,536.26
National Parking Assn. Inc.	None	Citizens Committee on Natural Resources	9,913.23
National Restaurant Assn.	16,610.47	Citizens Foreign Aid Committee	None
National Retail Furniture Assn.	None	Committee for Collective Security	655.04
National Retail Merchants Assn.	18,602.17	Committee for a National Trade Policy Inc., Legislative Committee	840.40
National Small Businessmen's Assn.	2,678.10*	Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property	100.00*
National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn.	6,873.12	Committee to Support U.S. Congress Bill Creating a Commission on Obscene Matters and Materials	25.65
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy	29,826.18	Family Tax Assn.	4,268.52
New England Shoe & Leather Assn.	591.41*	Far East Group Inc.	None*
New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Assn.	3,105.44	Florida Inland Navigation District	1,362.82*
Northwest Committee for Transportation Planning	88.75	Florida Ship Canal Navigation District	1,574.82*
Ohio Railroad Assn.	1,654.66	Friends Committee on National Legislation	18,541.87
Pitcairn Co.	7,841.46	Home Town Free Television Assn.	558.00
Providence Washington Insurance Co.	75.43*	Individual Income Tax Legislation Inc.	13,533.00*
Public Information Commission of the Cotton Industries	None	Japanese-American Citizens League	300.00
Railway Progress Institute	148.14	Liberty Under Law Inc.	12.85
Reinsurance Corp. of New York	22.63*	National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People	None*
Reliance Insurance Co.	37.71*	National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders	None*
		National Congress of Parents and Teachers	None
		National Housing Conference Inc.	23,942.86*
		National Multiple Sclerosis Society	715.42*
		National Reclamation Assn.	27,682.35
		National Rehabilitation Assn.	767.50

**Lobby Spending - 4**

National Retired Teachers Assn. and American Assn. of Retired Persons	\$ 75.91
National Rivers and Harbors Congress	30,072.89
National Tax Equality Assn.	6,853.40*
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union	5,411.19
Society for Animal Protective Legislation	2,976.91
Townsend Plan Inc.	2,236.00*
Trustees for Conservation	2,529.84*
United Cerebral Palsy Assns.	1,102.92*
United World Federalists Inc.	872.91*
Washington Home Rule Committee Inc.	4,650.87
West Coast Inland Navigation District	1,326.99

**Employee and Labor Groups**

Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Assn.	\$ 388.90*
Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL-CIO)	None
AFL-CIO	67,960.35
AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department	20,185.93
American Federation of Musicians (AFL-CIO)	8,347.42*
American Wage Earners Protective Conference	2,363.35
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	None*
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO)	20,827.88
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL-CIO)	9,458.36
Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council	5,397.94*
District Lodge No. 44, International Assn. of Machinists	35,168.86
Division 689, Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL-CIO)	None
Government Employees Council (AFL-CIO)	12,545.41
Illinois State Conference of Building Trades Unions	3,988.34*
International Assn. of Machinists	1,826.89*
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	26,482.66
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO)	1,475.00
Junior Order of United American Mechanics, National Council	358.00
Labor Bureau of the Middle West	None
Labor-Management Maritime Committee	11,368.35
National Assn. of Letter Carriers	11,779.92*
National Assn. of Postal Supervisors	16,620.24
National Assn. of Retired Civil Employees	None
National Assn. of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees	2,268.96*
National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations	None*
National Federation of Federal Employees	25,934.69
National Federation of Post Office Clerks	30,714.90
National Postal Transport Assn.	16,569.45
National Postal Union	10,400.00*
National Rural Letter Carriers Assn.	14,080.31
Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen	4,953.79*
Railroad Pension Conference	327.78
Railway Labor Executives' Assn. (AFL-CIO)	None

Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government Seafarers' Section, Maritime Trades Department (AFL-CIO)	\$13,659.65
	24,098.81

**Farm Groups**

American Farm Bureau Federation	\$57,520.00
American National Cattlemen's Assn.	11,336.75
Florida Citrus Mutual	4,216.33
Florida Fruit and Vegetable Assn.	3,652.87
Forest Farmers Assn.	None*
Institute of American Poultry Industries	639.17*
Midland Cooperative Dairy Assn.	None
Milk Industry Foundation	None
National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts	725.33
National Assn. of Wheat Growers	690.00
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	17,413.00
National Farmers Union, Farmer's Educational and Co-operative Union of America	45,425.66
National Grange	9,600.00*
National Independent Dairies Assn.	None
National Livestock Tax Committee	5,030.44
National Milk Producers Federation	8,911.65
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.	951.90
National Turkey Federation	2,980.57
National Wool Growers Assn.	13,132.74
Plains Cotton Growers Inc.	2,200.00
Tobacco Associates Inc.	2,122.00

**Military and Veterans' Groups**

American Legion	\$55,376.45
American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS)	3,662.50
Disabled American Veterans	3,250.00
Disabled Officers Assn.	7,500.00
Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America	367.80*
Military Survivors Inc.	2,948.66
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.	None
Retired Officers Assn.	None
United American Veterans Commentator	None
Veterans of World War I, U.S.A. Inc.	None*

**Professional Groups**

American Dental Assn.	\$11,490.20*
American Hospital Assn.	30,493.62
American Medical Assn.	142,894.40
American Nurses' Assn., Inc.	5,299.11*
American Optometric Assn.	5,328.00
American Osteopathic Assn.	1,159.52
American Veterinary Medical Assn.	666.80*
American Vocational Assn. Inc.	None
Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons Inc.	750.00
Medical Society of the District of Columbia	None*
Michigan Hospital Service	3,016.25
National Assn. of Social Workers Inc.	None*
National Education Assn. of the U.S., Division of Federal Relations	39,164.97
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	1,733.80*
National Society of Professional Engineers	5,838.32
Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture	498.26*

# Presidential Report

## DELAWARE BASIN COMPACT

*Remarks of the President Nov. 2 at the signing of the Interstate-Federal Compact for the Delaware River Basin (Weekly Report p. 1626)*

Today's formal signing of the Delaware River Basin Compact is a significant event. Its significance lies in the unique character of the Compact and the great hope for comprehensive plans for full and effective development of the Delaware River Valley.

The highly industrialized character of the Basin and the heavy population concentrated in the region presents a real challenge to the Commission in its efforts to devise a water resource program suited to the area's needs.

Included within the Commission's jurisdiction is the control and development of adequate water supplies, pollution control, flood protection, watershed management, recreation, hydroelectric power and the regulation of withdrawals and the diversion of water.

I am designating the Honorable Stewart L. Udall, the Secretary of the Interior, to be the federal representative on the Commission. I know he will work with and have the counsel and cooperation of the many departments and agencies of the Federal Government concerned with water and resource development. I am sorry he is not with us today, but as you know, he is out of the country in Japan. He has, however, expressed his willingness to serve in this capacity, and I know he shares the optimism of the four States concerning the future of the Delaware Basin.

We are glad to join with Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania in this bold venture. The task set for the Commission will not be easy to achieve, but we are confident that the cooperation that has brought forth this Compact will endure, and that working together real progress can be made for the people of the Basin.

## REMARKS TO NEHRU

*Remarks of the President to Prime Minister Nehru upon their joint arrival at Andrews Air Force Base from Newport, R.I., Nov. 6:*

Prime Minister, Madame Gandhi, Foreign Minister, Members of the Indian Cabinet: I wish to express, Prime Minister, on behalf of the people of the United States, our great satisfaction in welcoming you once more to our country, which you have visited in earlier days.

Some national leaders -- and it is a source of pride to us as Americans, that some American leaders have had their fame and their reputations spread across their national frontiers and boundaries, and their reputations and the affection in which they are held have become world-wide -- Lincoln, Roosevelt, our earlier leaders -- and you, Prime Minister, and your illustrious leader in the fight for Indian independence, Mahatma Gandhi, your reputation, the things for which you have stood, things with which you have been identified in your long career, all these have spread your fame and your reputation beyond the borders of your own country and have been identified with the great aspirations of people all over the world.

India and America are separated by half the globe, but I think that you are aware, as you surely must have been aware, during the long days of your struggle for independence, of the great well of affection and regard for which your country and people are held in this country -- a great affectionate regard which belongs to you particularly in these difficult days.

So, Prime Minister, we welcome you here to the shores of this country as a friend, as a great world leader, as one who has in his own life and times stood for those basic aspirations which the United States stands for today.

Prime Minister, you are most welcome here to this country and we hope that when you leave you will find a renewed sense of vigor and purpose here in the United States. Prime Minister, we are glad to see you again.

## TELEGRAM TO U.S.S.R.

*Following is the text of a Nov. 6 telegram from President Kennedy to Leonid Illich Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:*

On the occasion of this national holiday of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the people of the United States join me in sending to the peoples of the Soviet Union our best wishes for a prosperous future in a secure and peaceful world.

John F. Kennedy

## VETERANS DAY MESSAGE

*Excerpts of remarks of the President at the 8th annual Veterans Day ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery, Nov. 11:*

The Resolution of the Congress which first proclaimed Armistice Day, described November 11, 1918, as the end of "the most destructive, sanguinary and far-reaching war in the history of human annals." That Resolution expressed the hope that the First World War would be, in truth, the war to end all wars. It suggested that those men who had died had therefore not given their lives in vain.

It is a tragic fact that these hopes have not been fulfilled, that wars still more destructive and still more sanguinary followed, that man's capacity to devise new ways of killing his fellow men have far out-stripped his capacity to live in peace with his fellow men. Some might say, therefore, that this day has lost its meaning, that the shadow of the new and deadly weapons have robbed this Day of its great value, that whatever name we now give to this Day, whatever flags we fly or prayers we utter, it is too late to honor those who died before, and too soon to promise the living an end to organized death.

But let us not forget that November 11, 1918, signified a beginning, as well as an end. "The purpose of all war," said Augustine, "is peace." The First World War produced man's first great effort in recent times to solve by international cooperation the problems of war. That experiment continues in our present day -- still imperfect, still short of its responsibilities, but it does offer a hope that some day nations can live in harmony.

For our part, we shall achieve that peace only with patience and perseverance and courage -- the patience and perseverance necessary to work with allies of diverse interests but common goals, the courage necessary over a long period of time to overcome an adversary skilled in the arts of harassment and obstruction.

There is no way to maintain the frontiers of freedom without cost and commitment and risk. There is no swift and easy path to peace in our generation. No man who witnessed the tragedies of the last war, no man who can imagine the unimaginable possibilities of the next war, can advocate war out of irritability or frustration or impatience. But let no nation confuse our perseverance and patience with fear of war or unwillingness to meet our responsibilities. We cannot save ourselves by abandoning those who are associated with us, or rejecting our responsibilities. In the end, the only way to maintain the peace is to be prepared in the final extreme to fight for our country -- and to mean it.

As a nation, we have little capacity for deception. We can convince friend and foe alike that we are in earnest about the defense of freedom only if we are in earnest -- and I can assure the world that we are.

On this Veterans Day of 1961, on this day of remembrance, let us pray in the name of those who have fought in this country's wars, and most especially who have fought in the First World War and in the Second World War, that there will be no veterans of any further war -- not because all shall have perished but because all shall have learned to live together in peace.

## SEATTLE SPEECH ON EXTREMISTS

Following is the text of the President's address to the University of Washington, Seattle, delivered November 16:

It is a great honor on behalf of the people of the United States to extend to you congratulations on the Centennial Anniversary of this University, which represents one hundred years of service to this state and country.

This Nation in two of the most critical times in the life of our country, once in the days after the Revolution and in the Northwest Ordinance to which Dr. Odegaard referred, and again during the most difficult days of the Civil War, in the Morrill Act which established our land grant colleges, this Nation made a basic commitment to the maintenance of education, for the very reasons which Thomas Jefferson gave, that if this Nation were to remain free it could not remain ignorant. The basis of self-government and freedom requires the development of character and self-restraint and perseverance and the long view. And these are qualities which require many years of training and education. So that I think this University and others like it across the country, and its graduates, have recognized that these schools are not maintained by the people of the various states in order to merely give the graduates of these schools an economic advantage in the life struggle. Rather, these schools are supported by our people because our people realize that this country has needed in the past, and needs today as never before, educated men and women who are committed to the cause of freedom. So for what this University has done in the past, and what its graduates can do now and in the future, I salute you.

This University was founded when the Civil War was already on, and no one could be sure in 1861 whether this country would survive. But the picture which the student of 1961 has of the world, is infinitely more complicated and infinitely more dangerous.

In 1961 the world relations of this country have become tangled and complex. One of our former allies has become our adversary -- and he has his own adversaries who are not our allies. Heroes are removed from their tombs -- history rewritten -- the names of cities changed overnight.

We increase our arms at a heavy cost, primarily to make certain that we will not have to use them. We must face up to the chance of war, if we are to maintain the peace. We must work with certain countries lacking in freedom in order to strengthen the cause of freedom. We find some who call themselves neutrals who are our friends and sympathetic to us, and others who call themselves neutral who are unremittingly hostile to us. And as the most powerful defender of freedom on earth, we find ourselves unable to escape the responsibilities of freedom, and yet unable to exercise it without restraints imposed by the very freedoms we seek to protect. We cannot, as a Free Nation, compete with our adversaries in tactics of terror, assassination, false promises, counterfeit mobs and crises.

We cannot, under the scrutiny of a free press and public, tell different stories to different audiences, foreign, domestic, friendly and hostile.

We cannot abandon the slow processes of consulting with our allies to match the swift expediencies of those who merely dictate to their satellites. We can neither abandon nor control the International Organization in which we now cast less than one percent of the vote in the General Assembly. We possess weapons of tremendous power -- but they are least effective in combating the weapons most often used by freedom's foes: subversion, infiltration, guerrilla warfare, and civil disorder. We send arms to other peoples -- just as we can send them the ideals of democracy in which we believe -- but we cannot send them the will to use those arms or to abide by those ideals.

And while we believe, not only in the force of arms, but in the force of right and reason, we have learned that reason does not always appeal to unreasonable men -- that it is not always true that "a soft answer turneth away wrath" -- and that right does not always make might.

In short, we must face problems which do not lend themselves to easy or quick or permanent solutions. And we must face the fact that the United States is neither omnipotent nor omniscient -- that we are only six percent of the world's population -- that we cannot impose our will upon the other ninety-four percent of mankind -- that we cannot right every wrong or reverse each adversity -- and that therefore there cannot be an American solution to every world problem.

## II.

These burdens and frustrations are accepted by most Americans with maturity and understanding. They may long for the days when war meant charging up San Juan Hill -- or when our isolation was guarded by two oceans -- or when the atomic bomb was ours alone -- or when much of the industrialized world depended upon our resources and our aid. But they now know that those days are gone -- and that with them are the old policies and the old complacencies. And they know, too, that we must make the best of our new problems and our new opportunities, however the risk and the cost.

But there are others who cannot bear the burden of a long twilight struggle. They lack confidence in our long-run capacity to survive and succeed, hating Communism, yet they see Communism in the long run perhaps, as the wave of the future. And they want some quick and easy and final and cheap solution -- now.

There are two groups of these frustrated citizens, far apart in their views yet very much alike in their approach. On the one hand are those who urge upon us what I regard to be the pathway of surrender -- appeasing our enemies, compromising our commitments, purchasing peace at any price, disavowing our arms, our friends, our obligations. If their view had prevailed, the world of free choice would be smaller today.

On the other hand are those who urge upon us what I regard to be the pathway of war: equating negotiations with appeasement and substituting rigidity for firmness. If their view had prevailed, we would be at war today, and in more than one place.

It is a curious fact that each of these extreme opposites resembles the other. Each believes that we have only two choices: appeasement or war, suicide or surrender, humiliation or holocaust, to be either Red or dead. Each side sees only "hard" and "soft" nations, hard and soft policies, hard and soft men. Each believes that any departure from its own course inevitably leads to the other: one group believes that any peaceful solution means appeasement; the other believes that any arms build-up means war. One group regards everyone else as warmongers, the other regards everyone else as appeasers. Neither side admits its path will lead to disaster -- but neither can tell us how or where to draw the line once we descend the slippery slopes of appeasement or constant intervention.

In short, while both extremes profess to be the true realists of our time, neither could be more unrealistic. While both claim to be doing the Nation a service, they could do it no greater disservice. For this kind of talk and easy solution to difficult problems, if believed, could inspire a lack of confidence among our people when they must all -- above all else -- be united in recognizing the long and difficult days that lie ahead. It could inspire uncertainty among our allies when above all else they must be confident in us. And even more dangerously, it could, if believed, inspire doubt among our adversaries when they must above all be convinced that we will defend our vital interests.

The essential fact that both of these groups fail to grasp is that diplomacy and defense are not substitutes for one another. Either alone would fail. A willingness to resist force, unaccompanied by a willingness to talk, could provoke belligerence -- while force, could invite disaster.

## III.

But as long as we know what comprises our vital interests and our long-range goals, we have nothing to fear from negotiations at the appropriate time, and nothing to gain by refusing to play a part in them. At a time when a single clash could escalate overnight into a holocaust of mushroom clouds, a great power does not prove its firmness by leaving the task of exploring the other's intentions to sentries or those without full responsibility. Nor can ultimate weapons rightfully be employed, or the ultimate sacrifice rightfully demanded of our citizens, until every reasonable solution has been explored. "How many wars," Winston Churchill has written, "have been averted by patience and persisting good will. .... How many wars have been precipitated by firebrands."

If vital interests under duress can be preserved by peaceful means, negotiations will find that out. If our adversary will accept nothing less than a concession of our rights, negotiations will find that out. And if negotiations are to take place, this Nation cannot abdicate to its adversaries the task of choosing the forum and the framework and the time.

For there are carefully defined limits within which any serious negotiations must take place. With respect to any future talks on Germany and Berlin, for example, we cannot, on the one hand, confine our proposals to a list of concessions we are willing to make, nor can we, on the other hand, advance any proposals which compromise the security of free Germans and West Berliners, or endanger their ties with the West.

No one should be under the illusion that negotiations for the sake of negotiations always advance the cause of peace. If for lack of preparation they break up in bitterness, the prospects of peace have been abused.

But it is a test of our national maturity to accept the fact that negotiations are not a contest spelling victory or defeat. They may succeed -- they may fail. They are likely to be successful only if both sides reach an agreement which both regard as preferable to the status quo -- an agreement in which each side can consider its own situation can be improved. And this is most difficult to obtain.

#### IV.

But, while we shall negotiate freely, we shall not negotiate freedom. Our answer to the classic question of Patrick Henry is still No -- life is not so dear, and peace is not so precious, "as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery." And that is our answer even though, for the first time since the ancient battles between Greek city-states, war entails the threat of total annihilation, of everything we know, of society itself. For to save mankind's future freedom, we must face up to any risk that is necessary. We will always seek peace -- but we will never surrender.

In short, we are neither "warmongers" nor "appeasers," neither "hard" nor "soft." We are Americans, determined to defend the frontiers of freedom, by an honorable peace if peace is possible, but by arms if arms are used against us.

And if we are to move forward in that spirit, we shall need all the calm and thoughtful citizens that this great University can produce, all the light they can shed, all the wisdom they can bring to bear. It is customary, both here and around the world, to regard life in the United States as easy. Our advantages are many. But more than any other people on earth, we bear burdens and accept risks unprecedented in their size and their duration, not for ourselves alone but for all who wish to be free. No other generation of free men in any country has ever faced so many and such difficult challenges -- not even those who lived in the days when this University was founded in 1861.

This Nation was then born by war. This territory had only the simplest elements of civilization. And this city had barely begun to function. But a university was one of their earliest thoughts -- and they summed it up in the motto that they adopted: "Let there be Light." What more can be said today regarding all the dark and tangled problems we face than: Let there be Light. And to accomplish that illumination, the University of Washington shall still hold high the torch.

#### OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent statements by President Kennedy (for previous statements, see p. 1823)

Oct. 26 -- White House announcement selecting Austin, Texas as the site of the Internal Revenue Bureau's new service center for the Dallas region.

Oct. 26 -- White House announcement of the appointment of Fred Coe, New York stage, film and TV producer, as the President's television adviser.

Oct. 27 -- Letter to the National Planning Assn., a private group, in behalf of its proposal to establish a Center for Priority Analysis to study the priorities and costs of national goals.

Oct. 29 -- Appointment of Eunice Kennedy Shriver, sister of the President, as non-paid consultant, and three additional members to the Presidential panel on mental retardation. (Weekly Report p. 1767)

Oct. 29 -- Remarks on landing at Fort Smith, Ark.

Oct. 29 -- Remarks at ribbon-cutting ceremonies, Big Cedar, Okla.

Oct. 30 -- Message to a meeting discussing "The Foreign Student in the United States".

Oct. 31 -- Letter to Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda of Japan

asking that Dr. Osamu Kan, a Japanese authority in the field of mental retardation, be granted permission to participate in the work of the Panel on Mental Retardation.

Nov. 1 -- Executive Order issued under the authority of the Railway Labor Act creating an emergency board to investigate a dispute between Trans World Airlines and the international airline pilots union.

Nov. 1 -- White House announcement that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy would be the main speaker at the White House Regional Conference Nov. 7 in Chicago.

Nov. 2 -- Statement of support in New York on behalf of Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

Nov. 2 -- Remarks at Trenton, N.J. rally in support of Richard J. Hughes' candidacy for Governor of N.J.

Nov. 3 -- White House announcement that Mrs. Kennedy would leave on a two-week visit to India and Pakistan around Nov. 20.

Nov. 3 -- Message to Ambassador Adlai Stevenson describing the election of U Thant to the post of U.N. Secretary General as "a splendid achievement".

Nov. 3 -- White House announcement that Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson would speak at the White House Regional Conference Nov. 14 at Detroit, Mich.

Nov. 3 -- Remarks on greeting President Leopold Sedar Senghor of the Republic of Senegal.

Nov. 5 -- Executive Order modifying administration of the 1934 Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act.

Nov. 5 -- Executive Order implementing the provisions of the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act, including establishment of the Agency for International Development in the State Department.

Nov. 6 -- Appointment of Teodoro Moscoso, U.S. Ambassador to Venezuela, as Regional Administrator for Latin America in the new Agency for International Development.

Nov. 6 -- Telegram to President Urho Kekkonen of Finland at the conclusion of his visit to the U.S., assuring him of "our continuing interest in Finland's welfare".

Nov. 7 -- Telephoned remarks to the White House Regional Conference in Chicago during which he said: "We believe that it is vitally important that the Government remain close to the people, and therefore we have arranged to have representatives of the various agencies and departments of government travel through some of the major cities of the United States, to talk to informed and interested citizens on the problems that our people are facing and on those governmental actions which might assist our country to move forward."

Nov. 7 -- Letters to Office of Emergency Planning Director Frank B. Ellis and to Governor Robert E. Smylie of Idaho allocating additional funds to areas in Idaho adversely affected by floods beginning May 14, 1961.

Nov. 9 -- Telegram of congratulations to Constantine Carmanlis on his reappointment as Prime Minister of Greece.

Nov. 9 -- Announcement of the appointment of Mrs. Ella T. Grasso of Conn. to the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

Nov. 9 -- White House announcement that the President would address the National Association of Manufacturers in New York Dec. 6.

Nov. 9 -- White House announcement that the President noted "with great pleasure" the appointment of Henry Cabot Lodge to be Director General of the new Atlantic Institute, designed to stimulate mobilization of the intellectual resources of the Atlantic community.

Nov. 9 -- White House release of letter from Prime Minister Ikeda of Japan, in reply to the President's Oct. 31 letter, reporting that arrangements were being made for Dr. Osamu Kan to participate in meetings of the President's Panel on Mental Retardation.

Nov. 9 -- Appointment of Walter C. Loucheim Jr. of the District of Columbia to the National Capital Planning Commission.

Nov. 9 -- Joint communiqué at the conclusion of talks with Prime Minister Nehru.

Nov. 9 -- White House announcement of a meeting with the Commission on Campaign Costs and the President's request for recommendations on ways of improving the financing of political campaigns by April 30, 1962.

Nov. 10 -- White House announcement of plans to establish a library and museum for the deposit of papers relating to the Kennedy Administration in Cambridge, Mass., to be administered by the General Services Administration in close association with Harvard University.

Nov. 10 -- Remarks on presenting the Merchant Marine Achievement Award to Solon B. Turman, president of Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. of N.Y.

Nov. 10 -- White House announcement that Mr. Kennedy would observe USN Pacific Fleet naval maneuvers off San Diego, Calif., Nov. 18.

Nov. 10 -- White House release of letter from Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg, recommending establishment of a committee to review statistical methods used in compiling unemployment figures, and the President's appointment of a committee to undertake such a review.

Nov. 10 -- Executive Order creating an emergency board to investigate the dispute between Pan American World Airways Inc. and the international airline pilots union.

Nov. 11 -- Announcement of formation of an educational consortium by nine U.S. universities and institutes of technology to pool resources, in cooperation with the Agency for International Development, to help in the development of the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur, India.

Nov. 13 -- Remarks at the White House dinner honoring Puerto Rico Governor Luis Munoz Marin and concert given by Pablo Casals. The President said: "I think it is most important not that we regard artistic achievement and action as a part of our armor in these difficult days, but rather as an integral part of our free society. We believe that an artist, in order to be true to himself and his work, must be a free man and woman, and we are anxious to see emphasized the tremendous artistic talents we have available in this country."

Nov. 13 -- Remarks to the Board of Trustees of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Nov. 13 -- Memorandum to the heads of all departments and agencies asking that coordination of federal activities outside Washington be "significantly strengthened" through improved departmental direction from Washington and establishment of inter-agency coordinating groups in major areas of Government activity outside Washington.

Nov. 14 -- Remarks to the Advisory Committee of the National Cultural Center, observing that Washington lacked the "great asset" of London, Paris, Rome, and Moscow, which are centers both of government and "national cultural activities." He said: "I think it is most important that the tremendous work which is being done across the country to develop those skills which make liberty worth while, I think it is very important that there be put a national emphasis on this side of our national life, and this is where it must be done, in making a tremendous effort.... When George Washington participated in the establishment of Washington, he did emphasize that in addition to being the center of government it would also be a great cultural center."

Nov. 14 -- White House release of a letter from Leonard W. Mayo, chairman of the President's Panel on Mental Retardation, asking panel members to start thinking "boldly and creatively" about solutions to the problem of mental retardation.

Nov. 14 -- Joint communique at the conclusion of talks with Chung Hee Park, chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, South Korea, which stated: Chairman Park "emphasized the positive steps taken by the Government for social reform and economic stability, particularly the new Government's actions to reform the civil service, rationalize tax collections, abolish usury in local areas, increase employment opportunities, stimulate investment, and expand both domestic and foreign trade.. The President expressed great interest in Korea's draft Five Year Economic Development Plan. In this connection, he assured the Chairman that the United States Government would continue to extend all possible economic aid and cooperation to the Republic of Korea, in order to further such long range economic development."

Nov. 14 -- Announcement of recess appointment of James J. Saxon as Comptroller of Currency to succeed Ray M. Gidney whose resignation was effective Nov. 15.

Nov. 14 -- Remarks at the swearing-in ceremonies for Teodoro Moscoso as AID's Assistant Administrator for Latin America.

Nov. 15 -- White House announcement that the President would receive the University of Notre Dame's Laetare Medal for 1961 at the White House Nov. 22.

Nov. 15 -- Statement establishing a Committee on Youth Employment, to be chaired by the Secretary of Labor, and charged with the task of helping young people who seek jobs. The

President said: "We are greatly concerned about unemployment and the Administration is attacking this problem on a broad front. I am particularly disturbed over the serious plight of the nearly one million out-of-school and out-of-work youth. Our youth are our greatest resource, and the social and economic implications of protracted unemployment among one million young job seekers today and the many millions who will enter the labor force in the next few years demand immediate attention and action."

Nov. 15 -- White House release of Nov. 2 letter to President Roberto Chiari of the Republic of Panama, reaffirming "our willingness to cooperate wholeheartedly with the Government of Panama to insure the full enjoyment of the various benefits which the Canal should afford to the two nations that made possible its construction."

Nov. 16 -- Letters to Office of Emergency Planning Director Frank B. Ellis and Governor Edmund G. Brown of California declaring areas of Los Angeles county affected by brush fires beginning on Nov. 6, 1961 major disaster areas warranting federal disaster assistance.

Nov. 16 -- Statement on the death of Speaker of the House of Representatives Sam Rayburn. (Weekly Report p. 1846)

Nov. 16 -- Remarks on arrival at Boeing Airfield, Seattle, Wash.

Nov. 17 -- Proclamation enlarging the Saguaro National Monument in Ariz.

Nov. 17 -- Remarks on arrival at Phoenix Ariz.

## Capitol Briefs

CAPITOL OFFICES -- Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) Oct. 28 called "wholly and completely unnecessary" special "hideaway offices" in the Capitol which he said had been assigned to 23 high-ranking Senators. The extra office space was created by an \$11.8 million addition to the East Front of the Capitol, Proxmire said. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) defended the extra office space which he said would be assigned to both Democrats and Republicans to enable them to carry out their "necessary duties, meet constituents and still remain near the floor" for quorum calls.

TEXTILE ADVISORS -- Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges Oct. 19 appointed a 21-member Textile Advisory Board to advise federal officials on textile problems. The Board was composed of representatives from both management and labor.

BROADCASTING LICENSES -- Federal Communications Commissioner Frederick W. Ford Oct. 19 in a speech to the Kentucky Broadcasters Assn. proposed that Congress provide funds for a study of the trend toward "free-wheeling grants" of broadcasting licenses. He said that competition had become a destructive force in some communities and that programming frequently consisted "of little more than a hopelessly stereotyped 'music-and-news' format." He said perhaps the "time has come for the Commission to re-examine its thinking" on its policy of granting licenses.

KENNEDY LIBRARY -- President Kennedy Nov. 10 announced that a library and museum to house the official documents of his Administration would be established on the campus of Harvard University.

EISENHOWER-TRUMAN VISIT -- Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower Nov. 10 visited former President Harry S. Truman at the Truman Library at Independence, Mo. It was their first meeting since January 1953 when Mr. Truman turned over the Presidency to Gen. Eisenhower.

FEDERAL EFFICIENCY -- President Kennedy Nov. 14 ordered federal offices outside of Washington to increase their efficiency and economy. The order was contained in a memorandum to all heads of federal departments and agencies. It noted that 90 percent of all federal employees work outside of the Washington area.

KUYKENDALL RESIGNS -- President Kennedy Oct. 14 accepted the resignation of Federal Power Commissioner Jerome K. Kuykendall, effective Jan. 1, 1962. Kuykendall, a Republican, was replaced as chairman of the Commission Aug. 18 by Joseph C. Swidler, a Kennedy appointee. (Weekly Report p. 983)

(Continued from p. 1876)

had there been no program, rather than what was actually grown.

## HUMAN RESOURCES STUDIES

An Advisory Group to Social Security Commissioner William L. Mitchell Oct. 30 recommended that the Social Security Administration accept responsibility for "carrying out, stimulating and supporting long-range research in the broad field of human resources and social welfare."

The group, which had been asked by Mitchell to evaluate the research program of the Administration, said it was convinced the "fragmented approach to the human being is no longer sufficient.... We need to direct more of our attention toward the study of the totality of human resources."

The study was under the direction of Dr. Eveline M. Burns of the New York School of Social Work.

## COMMUNIST PARTY REGISTRATION

The Communist party failed to meet its midnight Nov. 20 deadline for registering under the Internal Security Act of 1950, but Justice Department officials Nov. 21 said that no action would be taken before Nov. 30, the deadline for registration by party officials.

Under the 1950 Act, the party was required to register with the Justice Department as a "communist action" organization, but it refused, taking the matter to court. The Supreme Court June 5 upheld the registration requirement and on Oct. 9 refused to review its decision. This made the order final. (Weekly Report p. 1721)

Following the Oct. 9 ruling, the party was given until Nov. 20 to register, but on Nov. 10 it sent the Justice Department a letter stating that it would not do so. If party officials do not register by Nov. 30, individual party members will be required to register by Dec. 20. Justice Department officials Nov. 21 said that when action is taken it will probably be taken against the party itself.

## KENNEDY VISITORS

President Kennedy recently received visits in Washington from the following:

- Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru Nov. 7-10 on the problems of Southeast Asia, Berlin and nuclear tests.
- South Korean Gen. Chung Hee Park, chairman of the Supreme Council for the National Reconstruction of Korea, Nov. 14 on developments in Korea and the Far East.
- Belgian Foreign Minister and Ambassador to the United Nations Paul Henri Spaak Nov. 20 on the problems of the Congo.
- West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer Nov. 20-22 on the situation in Berlin and Germany and the relationship between the United States and Germany.
- Indian Defense Minister and Ambassador to the United Nations V.K. Krishna Menon Nov. 21 at the request of Nehru.

## FEDERAL DISMISSELS

Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator Robert C. Weaver Nov. 21 announced that James B. Cash Jr., Deputy Federal Housing Commissioner, had been dismissed from his post for the "good of the housing

agencies." The action, according to newspaper reports, was taken because of a \$7,000 gambling loss incurred by Cash during a card game with members of the construction industry in 1960, before Cash was appointed to the federal post. At that time he was on the staff of the Senate Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee. The bet was subsequently "written off," according to the stories. Cash Nov. 21 issued a statement saying that he had refused an offer to resign from his post because it might be construed as an admission of improper conduct in office which, he said, he "could not concede."

The House Un-American Activities Committee Nov. 20 disclosed that Maurice H. Klein, former personnel director for the National Security Agency, had resigned on request because of alleged falsification on his employment application. The Committee, which investigated the matter, requested the Justice Department to prosecute Klein for alleged perjury and other criminal offenses.

The Defense Department, which runs the agency, Nov. 21 said a second NSA official had resigned on request. It said the official was Security Director S. Wesley Reynolds and that it currently was conducting an investigation of him for a violation of the law relating to the acceptance of gratuities by military personnel.

## TERMINAL SEGREGATION

A three-judge federal court in Jackson, Miss., Nov. 21 ruled that three Mississippi laws requiring segregation in transportation terminals were unconstitutional. At the same time, the court granted an injunction sought by the Justice Department to force Macomb, Miss., to remove signs in bus and train terminals designating separate white and Negro facilities. (Weekly Report p. 1684)

## MILITARY TRAINING

The Army Nov. 21 announced that in January 1962 it expected to resume its program of six-month active duty military training for volunteers. Under the program, eligible men can volunteer for the short active duty period and complete the rest of their military obligation through reserve participation. The program was cancelled Sept. 1, following announcements for a build-up in military strength to meet the Berlin crisis. (Weekly Report p. 1530)

## SWING RESIGNS

Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Joseph M. Swing Nov. 21 submitted his resignation to President Kennedy effective Jan. 1. Swing had been Commissioner since 1954 and was retained in the post by Mr. Kennedy with the understanding that the new appointment was only temporary.

## AIR CRASH INVESTIGATION

A Civil Aeronautics Board investigator Nov. 21 reported that bits of foreign matter had been found in the fuel system of the Imperial Airlines Constellation which crashed Nov. 8 outside of Richmond, Va. The crash of the nonscheduled airline killed the entire passenger load of 74 Army recruits, who were being transported to Ft. Jackson, Columbia, S.C., and three of the five crew members. Crew members testified that a crash landing was attempted at the Richmond Airport because of fuel difficulties which had caused two engines to die and a third to lose power.

## Partisan Support

What issues divided Republicans and Democrats in the 1961 session of Congress? How often did individual Members support or oppose their party majorities on these issues? Congressional Quarterly's Partisan Support study examines the 115 roll-call votes on which a majority of Southern Democrats joined a majority of Northern Democrats against a majority of Republicans. Among the findings: the Democrats won 107 of these test votes; 63 of the Democratic wins were also victories for the President and six were defeats; the average Congressman supported his party about three-quarters of the time on the 115 test votes; and a handful of Senators and Representatives supported the opposing party more often than they supported their own. (Page 1877)

## Nonpartisan Voting

Twenty-eight percent of the roll-call votes in 1961 were settled by across-the-board agreement of the majority of voting Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats and Republicans. Individual scores are given, including those of several independent-minded Congressmen who opposed the nonpartisan majorities more often than they supported them. (Page 1884)

## What's Ahead

Nov. 27 -- STUDY OF THE USE OF MILITARY PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES IN CONNECTION WITH COLD WAR EDUCATION ACTIVITIES, Senate Armed Services, Special Subc. on Use and Education of Military Personnel Against Dangers of Communism.

Nov. 29-30 -- PROGRAM OF DECENTRALIZATION AND RELOCATION OF FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES (HR 8248), House Government Operations, Government Activities Subc.

Dec. 6 -- CUBAN REFUGEE PROBLEM, Senate Judiciary, Subc. on Refugees and Escapees.

Dec. 6-7 -- TELEVISION AND RADIO ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS, House Select Committee on Small Business, Subc. No. 6.

Dec. 18-20 -- SMALL BUSINESS LEASING OF PRIME-QUALITY RETAILING, WHOLESALING AND INDUSTRIAL FLOOR SPACE IN SUBURBAN SHOPPING AREAS, Senate Small Business, Subc. on Retailing, Distribution and Marketing Practices.

Dec. 1-3 -- CONFERENCE ON VOLUNTEER POLITICAL ACTIVITY, Los Angeles, Calif.

## Albert, Bolling Fight

A fight for the Majority Leadership of the House took shape last week with possible major effects on the character of Democratic House leadership and the Speakership itself in the years to come. Rep. Carl Albert (D Okla.) emerged as candidate of Southern and moderate forces within the party, while Rep. Richard Bolling (D Mo.) identified himself as a New Dealer and 100 percent New Frontiersman in the announcement of his candidacy. The winner of the fight will be a Speaker prospect, just as the current Majority Leader, John W. McCormack (Mass.), 70, is expected to succeed the late Speaker Sam Rayburn. CQ's story compares Albert's and Bolling's past records. (Page 1893)

## Politics

Ending months of wrangling and complex negotiations, the Illinois General Assembly Nov. 22 passed a compromise Congressional redistricting bill. The action avoided at-large races in 1962.... Four veteran House members announced their retirements: Reps. Mason (R Ill.), Moulder (D Mo.), Ray (R N.Y.) and Taber (R N.Y.).... Four Democrats and one Republican are contending for the House seat of Rep. Ikard (D Texas).... Former Secretary of the Interior Seaton (R) announced he will run for Governor of Nebraska.... Gov. Rockefeller (R N.Y.) announced a divorce with possible political implications.... Southern GOP finds itself in a dilemma over segregation. (Page 1895)

